San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Video center takes $75,000 bath

Tenure award dispute

By Pamela Wilson

A tenure decision made last spring has provided a serious rift between SF State administration and faculty members. At issue is the degree of influence faculty members will have in decisions to grant tenure in their departments.

Open hearings this week revealed that the Dean of the School of Education, Henrietta Schwartz, was awarded tenure by President Paul F. Romberg last April despite the unanimous objection by members of the Hiring, Retention, Tenure and Promotions committee of the department of administration and interdisciplinary studies. Department Chairman George Hallowitz also recommended against tenure for Schwartz. Provost Lawrence Ianni, however, supported tenure for Schwartz and Romberg concurred with Ianni's recommendation.

Campus librarian Ann Shadwick stated during Tuesday's hearings that by awarding tenure, "over the unanimous negative recommendation of the HRTP committee," the University forced upon the faculty "a colleague who they did not wish to accept."

Shadwick said "the nature of the grievance is that the faculty was wronged. It's a faculty governance issue."

After Schwartz was awarded tenure against their wishes, the HRTP committee members and department chairman Hallowitz filed a grievance against the University resulting in this week's grievance hearings. The grievance charges that the committee was not consulted by Romberg when he made his decision to award tenure, as is required by University policies.

Provost Ianni and University Grievance Officer Helen Stewart maintained during the hearings that consultation did take place before tenure was granted.

Shadwick, who served as a California Faculty Association advocate for the group filing the grievance, asked in her opening statement that the Grievance Hearing Committee remedy the grievance by revoking Dr. Schwartz's tenure the administration and interdisci-

See Schwartz, Page 9.



Instructors get into the mainstream at the unusually organized problem center last Tuesday.

Will problems ever cease?

By Audrey Lavin

Problem center monitor John Hanley leaned in the archway of the gym door and eyed the crowd funneling past him.

"You know, I can tell class status by the way they walk in here," he said. "The freshman comes in and really looks like he doesn't know anything about anything about registration. The sophomore looks like he thinks he knows something but doesn't. The junior knows everything but wishes he didn't. The senior looks glad he doesn't have to know for much longer and the grad students just ask where the bathroom is,. . .hey, don't run in here," he yelled to someone barreling through the line.

The problem center, a 10-year-old tradition, is an unnecessary fiasco for half of the students who attend, according to SF State Registrar Tom Brown.

"Approximately 50 percent of the students at the problem center today would ultimately get the classes they wanted just by going to the first class session," Brown said while assisting at the first session Tuesday. "Even though, students would also have to sit in a few classes with insecurity before being officially admitted," Brown said, adding that half the enrollment changes during the add/drop period regardless.

Standing about ten feet from Brown was Lloyd Johnson, a forward on the basketball team.

"I only have nine units and I need 15, but I got to be at practice in five minutes," said Johnson. "I needed to get here early, but I live in Oakland and my train got stuck between Montgomery Street and the Civic Center for about 20

See Problems, Page 3.

Archives drenched

By Peter Brennan

Television and photography services in the Audio Visual Center will be limited and erratic this semester as a result of a man-made flood Jan. 2.

A faulty steam valve that stuck open and poured out steam, set off the emergency sprinkler system in the center's darkroom, creating a disaster of at least $75,000 in damages.

Priceless damage occured when the university's still-print archives and 14 original videotapes made by professors were destroyed.

"I've been here 21 years and I would say I was pissed," said Frank Moakley, director of the center.

While little fish won't be swimming across monitor screens, Moakley is skeptical about the machines' future reliability.

"One day the equipment might go haywire and we'll be sitting there thinking 'Geez, did I push the wrong button?' " said Moakley.

Moakley stood in the center, surrounded by sources of frustration. Among the losses were a $6000 slide-reproducing machine, $4000 worth of photography paper and $2000 worth of cables.

The accident, which left two inches of hot water over 80 percent of the electronically-sensitive Center, occurred Jan. 2 when Plant Operations engineers turned the campus's heating system back on after it had been shut down for 10 days during the holidays. A steam-pressure reducing valve near the Center's darkroom became stuck allowing steam to escape. Most of it dispersed to the roof of the library but enough escaped into the darkroom to set off the emergency sprinkler system which is calibrated to turn on when the temperature reaches 165 degrees.

Moakley seemed barely able to conceal his anger. He said Plant Operations personnel should have been more aware of possible problems when they turned the steam back on after a 10-day hiatus. "Nobody's telling me it (the faulty valve) was an act of God," he said.

Dave Howard, director of Plant Operations, defended his crew saying the problem was unforeseeable. Although four or five valves had also malfunctioned this year on campus, Howard said the steam usually went to the roofs where it dissipated and caused no damage.

According to Howard, the engineers had turned the heat on in the middle of the holidays for an eight-hour period and experienced no problems. He also said the heat has been turned off almost every night for the past year and the crew doesn't have the manpower to check each of the 50 computerized steam valves on campus.

Ironically, the University had closed

See Disaster, Page 11.

Eight PCB containers removed

By Rebecca Bailey

The state of California spent $47,000 during the winter break to reduce one threat to the health and safety of those at SF State.

As part of an $800,000 electrical overhaul of four campus buildings — Humanities, Business, Creative Arts and Psychology — eight transformers containing a total of 1,600 gallons of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), a proven toxin, were removed during the first week of the new year, according to David Howard, director of facilities planning.

See PCB, Page 11.

Woo with Zhao on historic visit

Pam Ronconi

ia-Wei Woo, the university presi- who found himself chatting in Beij- nd Washington with the leader of a d power, calls Zhao Ziyang's U.S. t a major breakthrough.

"No head of state of China has ever ited the United States. It is truly a storic first."

Woo, who visits China yearly to participate in an education exchange program with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Fudan University, was asked to meet privately with Premier Zhao to discuss Zhao's 10-day U.S. tour.

"I am just one among many people who plays a bridge between the United States and their old countries," Woo said in an interview Tuesday. "What makes the United States interesting is that it's a country of immigrants and a country can always make use of the ties of immigrants."

One of Woo's pet projects, which he hoped to further while in China, is the development of a business adminstration training program for international trade managers. The project could be conducted as a cooperative effort between San Francisco and its sister city, Shanghai. SF State would be a natural center for such a project, he said.

Woo visited China with his wife. Dec. 16 through Jan.5.

Although Woo said he prefers to remain out of the limelight, he participated in events surrounding Zhao's visit two weeks ago.

He was master of ceremonies at a Washington D.C. dinner given in Zhao's honor. He also attended the San Francisco events held by Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Governor George Deukmejian for the premier.

Woo, who is a native of Shanghai, said he thinks he was requested to consult with the premier because of his strong academic background and his unique personal history. As the first Chinese American to become president of a major American university, he is accorded much respect in China, Woo said.

Also, as a Chinese who has lived in the United States for 28 years and has continued ties with China, he offers a rare international point of view. This perspective helped the premier understand

See Woo, Page 11.

DPS charged with anti-unionism

By Ingrid Becker

Three former Department of Public Safety officers and one current officer, charging DPS Chief Jon Schorle with discrimination and retaliation, brought their labor grievance before the Public Employment Relations Board in hearings that ended last week.

The grievance, which charges Schorle with anti-union discrimination, was filed last March by former DPS Sgt. Myra Sheehan, former officers David Ceruti and Jim Bryant and current officer Jim Hall. All four are members of the State University Police Union.

Sheehan is also involved in two other suits: a $4 million civil suit in which she says she was fired from DPS because she is a homosexual and because she had supported other DPS officers who complained about the department, and a grievance with the University charging Schorle with sexual harassment, sexual preference discrimination, retaliatory punishment and favoritism.

Sheehan, Ceruti and Bryant were fired

See DPS, Page 9.

Students slated for $42 fee cut

By Lynn Porter

SF State students will pay $42 less in fees next year and the faculty will receive a 10 percent pay hike if the legislature approves Gov. George Deukmejian's 1984-85 budget.

The budget calls for an increase of $200 million over 1983-84 funding levels. This will bring the California State University system's share to nearly $1.15 billion. In addition, $27.7 million will be appropriated for capital outlays.

SF State administrators, in general, approve of the proposals.

"We are pleased to get the 10 percent (for faculty raises)," said Jon Stuebbe, special assistant to President Chia-Wei Woo. But even with that raise, he said, faculty will have less purchasing power than it had four years ago.

Stuebbe called the proposed $21 per semester fee reduction "a small help" for students. "It will buy a book," he said. But Stuebbe said he supports the idea of any fee reduction because it might be the start of a positive trend.

Stuebbe said the additional revenue could be used toward remodeling the Old Science building and working up drawings for the renovation of the Business building.

The budget, which is scheduled to return to the governor on June 15, would also give a 16 percent salary increase to faculty in the University of California system. Becky Loewy, who chairs the Academic Senate, said she objects to the UC faculty receiving 6 percent more than CSU faculty.

"CSU ought to have as much or more than UC," said Loewy. She said UC has done a better job of promoting the idea that without salary increases faculty will leave.

The UC system will receive a 30 percent increase in general fund support compared with CSU's 21 percent increase. UC fees will drop by $70 next year.

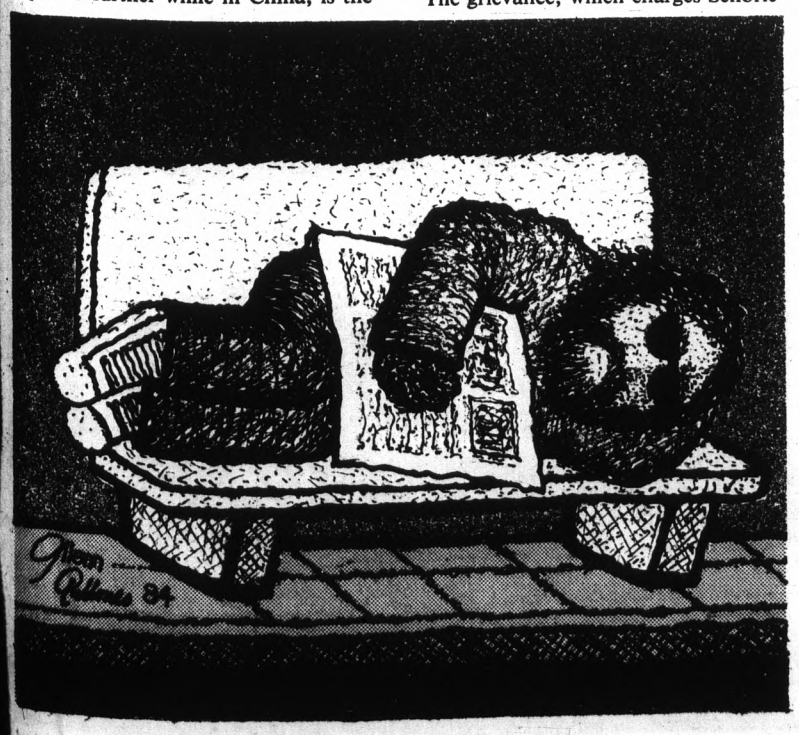
Jim Jensen, director of governmental affairs for the Chancellor's Office, called this the best governor's budget he has seen in the 13 years he has worked in the office, although the governor did not restore all the cuts he made in this year's budget.

"Previous budgets have hurt the system in terms of quality of education," said Jensen.

The trustees asked for $1.23 billion for 1983-84 but received $1.15 billion for support and employee compensation increases.

If passed, the budget will restore half the library funds cut this year. Joanne Euster, library director, said the money

See Fees, Page 11.



Inside looking down and out

A student's view of San Francisco's homeless

By Alex Neill

In the mornings they come out of the flop houses and shelters, from doorways, abandoned buildings, alleys and old cars. They drift in from all directions, through the gritty Tenderloin streets — some with their bedrolls slung over their shoulders, some with all their worldly possessions in plastic trash bags. They wear overcoats grimy from living on the streets, shoes busting out at the seams, if they have shoes at all. All converge and line up for their morning meal.

The line into St. Anthony's dining hall moves slowly. The men stay to the left of the long hallway leading to the dining room. The women pass to the right for immediate seating, as do couples and adults with children. Two transvestites click-clack down the hall in their high heels to the women's side. Nobody protests, or even comments.

The smell of urine could be the hallway or could be the people. An unshaven man wears a faded olive-drab army coat with the word "love" painted across the back of the shoulders in crude yellow lettering. The "O" is painted to look like a flower, kind of like a daisy. Across the bottom of the coat is written "FCK — the only thing missing is U."

A blond curly-haired youth with a dirt-streaked face stands on his toes, gesturing wildly, yelling at no one. "Tell me what I can or can't do all you J.R. Ewing motherfuckers," he shouts. One of the dining hall volunteers comes over and hushes him.

As the line moves closer to the food servers, a black man tells them, "The food in the joint is better than this shit."

The middle-aged servers dole onto each plastic tray a very small stuffed cabbage, along with a few sliced canned peaches, a styrofoam cup full of crumbled chocolate chip cookies, a piece of white bread, a styrofoam cup of coffee and a spoon.

There are 14 tables that seat eight at each and a partitioned area in the back of the room where most of the women sit, some with their children.

The disabled, scattered throughout the room, sit with blue tokens raised, signaling to the volunteers that they need

See Homeless, Page 8.

Gimme Shelter

The first of a three-part series on student survival. This week Phoenix takes an in-depth look at finding housing — both on and off campus.

- A student's guide to the local housing scene, p. 7
- Rental Agencies — how helpful? How much? p. 7
- Phoenix Survey — SF State dorms cheapest, p. 6
- Campus housing get a new look, p. 6

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

City Roundup

Rent bill vetoed

San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein vetoed a law last week that would have brought vacant apartments under rent control. But the mayor did sign a second measure to reduce permissible yearly rent increases from 7 to 4 percent.

The vetoed law was seen as a major test of Feinstein's support for the efforts of tenants and a majority of the Board of Supervisors to close loopholes in San Francisco's rent control law. At present, landlords are free to set rents at any level when an apartment becomes vacant. The vetoed measure would have limited rental increases in vacant units to 14 percent.

Feinstein said that she vetoed the vacancy law because it "would deliver the coup de grace to our chances of luring new construction to San Francisco."

Supervisor Harry Britt, the main sponsor of both rent control measures, criticized the mayor for her veto.

"Her failure to approve the measure will mean that the systematic displacement of minorities and poor people will continue from places like the Mission, Lower Nob Hill and the Western Addition," Britt said. "Affordable housing is not being built with or without rent control."

Feinstein vetoed a similar measure four years ago. She said that strengthening of the rent law would lead to "the introduction of New York style rent control."

Tres elegant

An advertising mogul announced plans to build himself a million-dollar chateau on Cherney Street in San Francisco's Mission District.

The two-story house will include an indoor-outdoor swimming pool with a retractable roof, servant's quarters, five bathrooms, and will be surrounded by landscaped grounds with formal French gardens and sculpture. Small speakers set around the gardens will softly play Bach and Beethoven.

The chateau will be behind a storefront laundry in a working class neighborhood. There was no community opposition when the Planning Commission gave the plans its approval in a December hearing.

Vat Rats ousted

The owner of the 68-year-old former Hamm's Brewery received a low-interest federal loan last month for the conversion of the plant into a complex of offices and showrooms. Construction on the building, at 1550 Bryant Street, will begin in late March.

The Vat Rats — musicians and other artists who turned the old brewery into small rehearsal studios — must move by February. As many as 20 bands have at times rehearsed in the old vats. Many punk rockers were attracted to the vats because they could play their music as loud as they wanted without disturbing the neighbors.

The building was used by Rainer Brewing Co. from its construction in 1915 until Hamm's took over in 1956. Hamm's closed the brewery in 1972.

Crime decrease

San Francisco Police Chief Cornelius Murphy announced Jan. 5 that the crime rate in San Francisco decreased in all major categories.

The total number of major crimes reported in San Francisco last year was 62,646, an 8.7 percent decrease from last year. Homicide fell most dramatically, down 25.9 percent from last year, the lowest since 1972. Police had no explanation for the decrease.

Aggravated assault fell the least, down 5.5 percent from last year. The other crime categories are:

Rape — down 9.3 percent, the lowest since 1974.

Robbery — down 16.9 percent, the lowest since 1977.

Burglary — down 9.6 percent, the lowest since 1966.

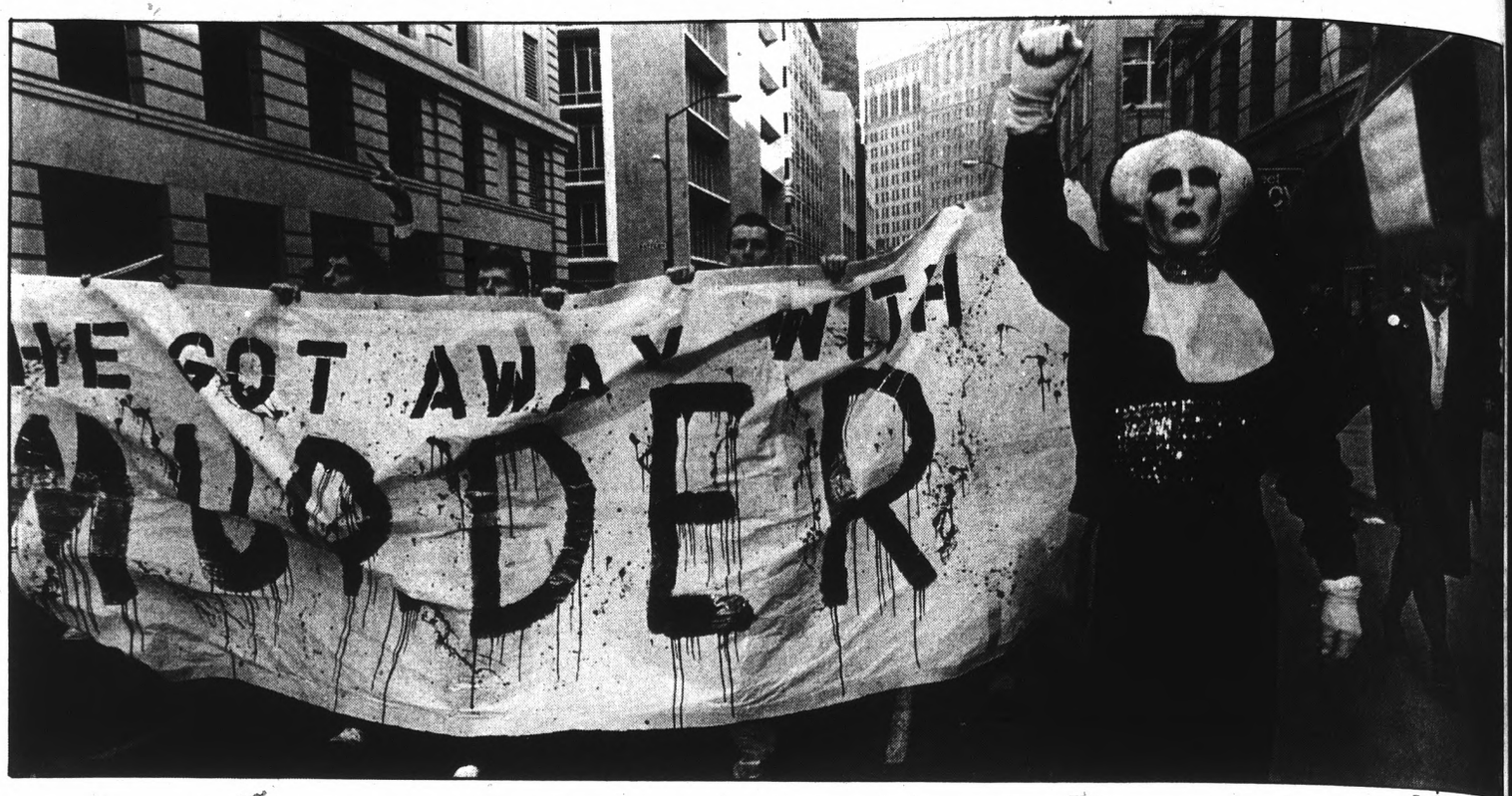
Larceny — down 6.6 percent, the lowest since 1980.

Auto Theft — down 11.3 percent, the lowest since 1959.

Dome opposed

The San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR) announced on Dec. 29 its opposition to a domed sports stadium to be located in China Basin and said that it had serious reservations about building a new stadium anywhere in the city.

However, SPUR also noted that the Giants may move to another city if a new domed stadium is not built.



By Toru Kawana

Thousands of people marched down the streets of San Francisco on Jan. 4 to protest the release of murderer Dan White.

Campus Roundup

Lab planned

The SF State Engineering Department plans to add a modern electric power laboratory and two new courses to its curriculum to meet the demands of industry and new technology.

Rene Marxheimer, professor of engineering, developed the new program, which should begin next year.

"The whole lab will cost around $100,000, but contributions of funds and equipment from local electronics industries will help defray the costs quite a bit," said Marxheimer.

The new lab will acquaint students with up-to-date methods of power measurement, in response to requests from industry to train more students in electrical engineering.

Several students in SF State's engineering program also received scholarship awards for the first time from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers this month.

SF State scholarship recipients were Tanya Knopp, who received $275, and Steve Bentivenga, John Walsh and Craig Wintraub, who received $75 each.

Bowl on a roll

SF State's College Bowl team will square off tomorrow against two teams of faculty members and administrators in preparation for the regional competition to be held at SF State Feb. 18.

The College Bowl, known as "the varsity sport of the mind," is a fast-paced question-and-answer game in which one team of students is pitted against another. 1,000 colleges and universities across the country will compete in this trivia contest.

When SF State's student team competed against practice teams of adminstrators, faculty and deans last December, the final results were mixed.

"The student team held its own against the administrators and deans, but the faculty team creamed us," said Jack Adams, College Bowl coordinator. "I still feel that we have an outstanding team, though," he said.

"We're working on a $25,000 College Bowl fund from which we can draw interest and sponsor future scholarships. If we win the regional and national competitions, we will receive $20,000 in scholarships," said Adams.

The SF State finalists are: Dawn Arnold, Fred Moen, Kevin Collins, Andre Slotnick, Dani Renan and Gary Joseph.

Tomorrow's battle of wits will be held in the Barbary Coast at noon.

Staff creates top designs

Software designs by four SF State faculty members were selected in December for commercial production as part of CSU system's Personal Adventures in Learning project.

The purpose of the project is to encourage faculty and students to design computer software to be shared throughout classes in the CSU system.

After the programs have been tested in classrooms for one term, the designs will be marketed. Faculty/student design teams will receive 25 percent royalties.

"We submit all of the conceptual designs to CSU Fresno and the experienced programmers then turn the ideas into workable computer programs," said Vicki Casella, assistant professor of Special Education. "It may take up to three years to write the actual program," she said.

A total of 11 designs, the most entries submitted from any one CSU campus, were entered from SF State.

John Westfall, a professor of geography at SF State, was one of the four winners for his project entitled "Topography Mapping."

Other winners at SF State include John Kinch, professor of sociology, for "Recalling Algebra;" Karen Rosenak, music lecturer, for "Harmonic Dictation;" and Christopher Low, assistant professor of business logistics, for "Interactive Training for Traffic Management."

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Grad voted first Chinese woman mayor

By Genevieve Hom

For SF State graduate Lily Lee Chen, being successful is especially important. As the first Chinese-American mayor in the United States, it means working extra hard to set a good example.

Since November, Chen, 46, has held the top post in Monterey Park, a bedroom community near downtown Los Angeles. One of six mayoral candidates, she received 5,834 votes, the highest in the city's history.

"I take pride in being a first," she said. "As a mayor, I have the traditional demanding responsibilities. But I also have to demonstrate that, in spite of the fact that I'm a woman and a minority, I can serve the whole city."

Chen has joined several Asian-Americans who are making progress in top-level positions throughout the United States.

SF State's president, Chia-Wei Woo, is the first Chinese-American to head a major American university. Yori Wada, a Japanese-American, is the chairman of the University of California Board of Regents. Two Japanese-American Democrats, Norman Y. Mineta and Robert Matsui, serve in Congress. March Fong Eu, California's secretary of state, is the only Asian-American holding statewide elective office in the continental United States.

So far, Chen said she enjoys her involvement in politics.

"Being involved on the local level is much better than being at the state or federal level. I'm more in touch with the residents. They know more about me and what I'm doing because I'm dealing with their everyday lives."

Though Monterey Park law says the mayor need only work part time, Chen is taking a leave of absence as an administrator in the Los Angeles County human services department to concentrate on her goals this year.

She describes Monterey Park's 60,000 population as an "international seaside community of Los Angeles." One-third of the residents are white, one-third are Hispanic, and one-third are Asian.

Some of her goals this year, she said, are to better communication between these groups, implement plans to deal with the city's air pollution problems, promote more retail business, maintain city services and keep the city's top safety record.

A bulk of her time will also be spent greeting international visitors and hosting events on behalf of the city during the Summer Olympics. Monterey Park is the site for the Olympic field hockey competitions.

As mayor, Chen said she makes a point of being accessible to residents, some who often call her directly. Just recently, she said, she received a "panic" of calls from residents concerned about the effects of city-wide insecticide spraying. Another call came from an elderly woman who had trouble living on her Social Security checks. Another caller was contemplating suicide because of marital problems.

"She wanted me to do something because she has nowhere else to turn. These two incidents really had nothing to do with me or my jurisdiction as mayor. But because of my availability, people know they can come to me for help."

Chen's concern for helping people began in 1957 when she came to SF State after graduating from a Taiwan high school.

Though she aspired toward newscasting, a professor advised her otherwise.

"More than 20 years ago, things were different. He told me, 'You know, you're Asian and a woman, and your chances of making it in the media are slim.' He told me I'd be better off going into social work."



Lily Lee Chen

Chen graduated with bachelor of arts degrees in sociology and speech and communication studies in 1960. Her SF State memories are "special ones," she said.

"SF State represents a campus where foreign students feel very much at home. It was my first experience as a college student in America and it really gave me a solid foundation and a feeling of assurance that I could achieve my goals in America."

As a student, Chen lived in Chinatown's YWCA, and worked as a student assistant in SF State's Chinese language department.

Fluent in Mandarin, she even made recordings so other students could practice their pronunciation and tones.

"See, I didn't have to wash dishes to put myself through college," she said with a laugh.

Chen later moved to Seattle with her husband Paul, an aerospace research specialist. She earned a master's degree in social work from the University of Washington and had two children before the family moved to Los Angeles in 1970.

Today, Chen said there is much more acceptance on the part of the general public that Asians can hold top posts. Early Chinese pioneers "basically considered themselves sojourners, coming to live in an area temporarily, eventually returning to their homeland," she said.

"Now I think we Chinese-Americans feel we're here to stay and that we need to be part of the mainstream. Being a part of the mainstream means participating in the political process."

Chen said SF State President Woo is an important Asian role model.

"I am so proud of him," she said. "To see someone like Dr. Woo, who has not only accomplished so much intellectually and academically but served as a good administrator, is very encouraging. He is an important example of how we are getting into different fields of endeavors and being successful in our efforts."

Chen admits, modestly, that she too has helped to break Asian stereotypes.

Her inauguration in November turned out to be a national news event.

"Our city hall can accomodate only 500 people, but about 1,200 attended my inauguration. It wasn't that Lily Chen was so important, it was that someone had proved Chinese-Americans are not just restaurant and laundry owners."

"I more or less opened the doors, making small beginning steps, so more Chinese-Americans can go even further. I've just done some pioneering work. With others helping to generate more interest and awareness, we have a good future ahead."

Funds save work-study

By Tim Donohue

Forty work-study students, whose jobs with Associated Students were threatened last month, returned this semester to find not only their jobs secured but a 6 percent raise as well.

AS Vice President Harold Henderson said a tentative solution to the work-study deficit was reached Monday with Financial Aid officials.

"There will be no cuts in pay and we won't have to lay anybody off," he said.

The AS discovered late in November that its work-study budget for the entire 1983-84 school year was $43,000 short. An initial AS Board of Directors' plan called for pay cuts, as much as 50 cents an hour, for first-time employees and a possible cutback in services.

But, the Office of Financial Aid is planning to contribute $30,000 to the AS work-study program after discovering a $100,000 surplus in federal financial aid allocated to SF State. Also to be added to the program is a $10,000 surplus from the over all AS budget.

The employees will also receive a 6 percent cost of living increase.

The plan is expected to be approved at an emergency AS Board of Directors meeting tomorrow.

"We were able to transfer money from one program to another (work-study)," said Phil Hawkins, head of the work-study program. He said the newly found funds were divided among many campus work-study programs.

AS originally requested $112,000 for its work-study budget at the beginning of the fiscal year, but was allocated only $62,000. By November it became apparent that what "the AS was spending on a monthly basis wasn't going to last the entire academic year," Hawkins said.

"I'm pleased there is a tentative solution to the problem," Hawkins said.

He said AS work-study problems could appear again at the end of this semester if the AS Board of Directors does not carefully monitor its work-study budget.

Henderson said the AS does not anticipate an increase in the work-study staff and expects no more problems with the AS work-study program.

Hawkins said it is illegal to arbitrarily cut a student's pay rate, so that wasn't a viable solution."

"These students have already been through the mill," Hawkins said. "It's been frustrating for many of them. But at least we are in a lot better shape now than we were at the beginning of the holidays."

Salary increase spurs AS budget cuts

By John R. Moses

Financial housecleaning was the top priority for yesterday's Associated Students Board of Directors meeting as officers slated extra sessions aimed at solving budgetary problems before their terms in office expire.

At an emergency meeting tomorrow, the AS plans to approve recomendations on work-study salary increases. A mandated annual salary increase of 6 percent went this semester and the possibility of another on July 1 is draining the work study allotment, said AS president Derek Gilliam.

Gilliam berated the federal government for raising salaries of work study students 6 percent while docking them an added 7.2 percent for social security taxes, therefore, actually decreasing their checks.

Treasurer Ilda Montoya asked whether work-study salaries could be cut, but was informed by business manager James McDuffie that the pay scales were set by the Financial Aid Office.

In his report, McDuffie said he met with many organizations and has also reviewed the AS budget. He said he is cutting wherever he can to bring spending down to a "realistic level."

In another cost-saving measure, McDuffie said he is looking for another company to replace Kodak at the copier concession. Although the copier works well, he said its high-cost lease "eats up" a lot of the profits.

Spurred by he tight-money situation, Gilliam said he has arranged a revival of a student watchdog committee designed to monitor the use of student money in accounts the administration can draw from.

Gilliam also said he wrote to SF State President Chia-Wei Woo to suggest a feepayment installment plan modeled after the plan used by foreign students, but said he has received no answer from him.

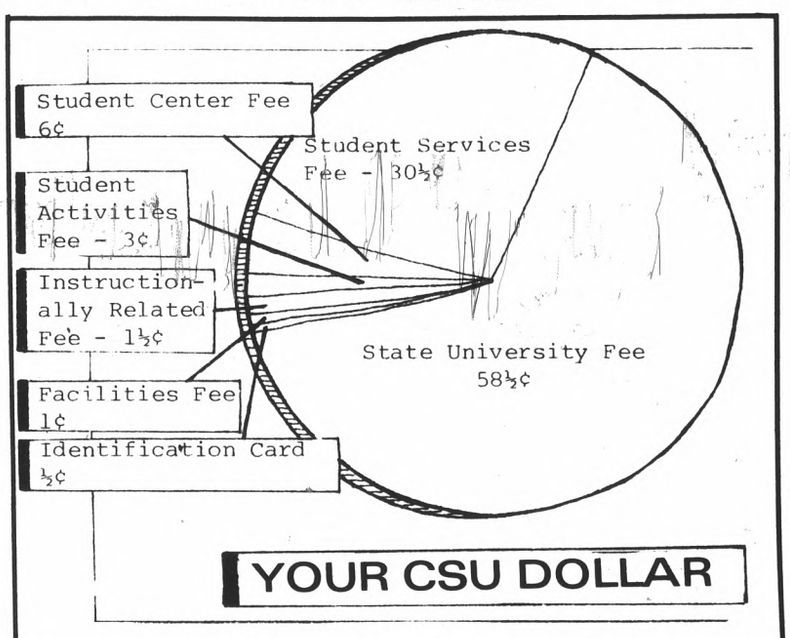
Having just returned from a California State Student Association meeting in San Diego, Gilliam said he didn't like the way its leadership was leaning on Gov. Deukmejian's propossed $42 fee cut.

Gilliam lashed out at the association, calling it largely "racist and sexist."

A vote to send a thank-you letter to the governor for his proposal "raised a big flack among the progressive faction" of the organization, a flack which ended in a special meeting to vote on the letter, he said.

The $42 would have been directed toward student financial aid Gilliam said, and is not a substantial amount when compared with the magnitude of the fee hikes.

Gilliam told the directors he was looking forward to the next CSSA conference in February, to show them that the AS body they consider "the most radical is also the most organized as well."



Fees: Slicing the pie

By Brian Giglio

A full-time student now pays $345 in fees per semester. There have been nothing but increases over the past two years. Deukmejian filled a gaping deficit in California's budget last year by raising annual fees in California state universities and colleges by $182 — $13 less than the annual fees required of full-time students in 1974.

Most of the increase is a "state university fee," which, said Financial Services Director Jim Van Ness, "makes up the difference between the cost of running the university and the amount of money the state can afford to put up."

The state university fee did not exist two years ago. According to Van Ness, Proposition 13, along with inflation, a severe state budget deficit and the "general state of the economy — spending more money than was taken in — shifted the load to the students." The registration fees fall into seven categories:

- Student services fee: $105 per semester. Services include financing for coordination of various student activities, student organizations, student government and cultural programs. This fee also helps finance counseling, testing, information on (career) placement, academic program planning and employment, financial aid administration, health services, housing and student services administration.
- Student activity fee: $10 per semester. All students are members of the Associated Students, this fee's recipient. The AS' services include legal referral, Educational Referral Organization for Sexuality, the Women's Center, peer counseling, AS Performing Arts and the Childcare Center. AS also supports more than organizations.
- Student Center Fee: $20 per semester. The university uses these fees to maintain the Student Union and fund various programs and services such as the Information Desk. It also provides office space for student organizations.
- Facilities Fee: $3 per semester. This is a system-wide account used to build and equip health centers on the 19 CSU campuses. Fees from the 19 campuses are put into a central pool and administered by the chancellor's office.
- Identification Card Fee: $1 per semester. This finances the cost of cards, stickers and photographs. Fees are allocated to Admissions and Records.
- Instructionally-Related Fee: $5 per semester. This fee supplements funding by individual departments of various field activities including intercollegiate athletics, hands-on training in radio and television, and film, music, dance and dramatic productions.
- State University Fee: $201 per semester. This fee was first implemented in fall 1982 to offset the gap between the cost of running the university and what the state can afford to contribute. It's for the general running of the university.

Problems

Continued from Page 1.

minutes," he said while looking around the room.

"Hey Moose come're, did you find your class? What should I take? Where's English? Hey, do you know where English is?" he yelled while passing through the crowd.

Uninterrupted by the confusion, Brown said, "82 percent of our students received complete CAR forms. And of those, 58 percent got exactly what they asked for. However, most of my semi-personal confrontations today have been about time changes and work schedule conflicts. I keep having to explain why we give those with impacted majors, who've been completely closed out of sections, first priority."

According to Brown and Dr. L. F. "Pat" Robinson, Director of Admissions and Records, a new on-line, decentralized computer system may be installed in 1985, if funds provide.

The new information system would provide problem solving during the weeks prior to the beginning of the semester — without involving the student. Problem Center would be obsolete.

Despite the high number of registration snags this semester, such as the newly implemented Entry Level Mathematics Exam (ELM) and the unusually high number of persons with outstanding fall fees, the center itself ran smoothly.

Part of the reason, said Robinson, "is the provost (Lawrence Ianni) suggested we make flyers to inform the students in addition to sending letters. This is the first time we've ever done this," he said, "and it worked very well."

By Dec. 15, the accounting office's figure of 3,500 students with overdue fees fell to 900, according to Robert Hite, chief accounting officer for SF State. And after school reopened on Jan. 3, approximately 500 to 600 students cleared their debts, leaving a relative handful for the first week of the semester.

In addition, of the 8,500 students who failed to take the ELM last semester, 1,000 enrolled for the Jan. 7 exam, 700 showed up and 500 passed, according to Brown. Plus, the supervisor of Data Maintenance, Suzanne McCaffery, said 1,500 students cleared for ELM within two days during the time prior to Christmas.

"Many are still being cleared to register," said McCaffery, who is in charge of CAR and add/drop. "A lot of the cases were misunderstandings and many students simply arranged to take the test at a later date."

But outside the registrar's quiet office, at the Student Services Counter, the lines resembled the Bayshore Freeway at 4:30 p.m. Wrapped around the stairway in both directions, lines upon lines of students shuffled through schedules and paper in a mean state of anxiety.

"I'm a student, I'm not a second class citizen," student number 750-96-5289 yelled.

Meanwhile, Christy Pfeiffer, a sophomore business/marketing major waited impatiently in line.

"I didn't take ELM on time because I wasn't notified in time, so I didn't get CAR and so I couldn't register and so I couldn't pay fees and so I have to pay a late fee penalty and it sucks," said Pfeiffer.

Back at the gym, the 5 p.m. line was going in at noon, said Michael Penders, assistant registrar, who spent the entire day supervising the lines and handling problems personally — still neat in a jacket and tie — hair unruffled after nine hours of work.

Toward late afternoon, when the lines dropped down and there was a constant flow into the center, the monitors were ordered to stay on to prevent students with unpaid fees from registering unnoticed.

The afternoon lull, interpreted by those faculty hiding behind thickets and thickets of computer print-outs, as peaceful organization, appeared a frightening scene for Dr. Julien Wade, assistant Dean of the Business School.

"I'm not worried about our business students," he explained to the NEXA faculty present. "Most of our students have registered by computer — Business School's filled 99 percent of their quota for spring," he said. "However, Humanities has only filled about 80 percent of their quota. They have to rely on problem center to make up the difference," said Wade, adding that not meeting a quota could result in a minus sign for instructor allocations. "There's just not enough people here," he continued.

But according to Brown, the problem center, in its original form, was created for giving a student with an incomplete schedule a head start.

In addition to giving a more accurate reading for the individual departments concerned with how many sections they will have to open or close for the coming semester.

"The center has strayed from it's basic intent," said Brown, "it's become a 'mandatory' thing."

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Opinion

Editorials

Fees ability

Skimping on education is false economy. It may balance budgets, but it burdens the future with executives who cannot manage, mathematicians who cannot calculate and an electorate that cannot make informed decisions.

For this reason, we applaud Gov. Deukmejian's new budget, which restores some of the cuts he made in education last year. And we look forward to a small fee reduction.

At the same time, it is disheartening Deukmejian remains determined to charge community college students a $50 fee.

The inadvisability of such a move is particularly evident in San Francisco, a city of many ethnic groups and minorities, some of them struggling with a new language as well as economic hardship.

For these people, the American dream is a distant possibility that community colleges, where they can learn English and vocational skills and prepare for further education, keep alive.

The hardships facing America's disadvantaged are considerable. To add to them a $50 fee, at a time when the state expects to accumulate a nearly $1 billion surplus, is not only wrong, it is mean-spirited.

There goes the neighborhood

We were as pleased as we were surprised (well, almost) when conservative supervisor Quentin Kopp voted in favor of limiting rent increases on vacant apartments to 14 percent. The measure passed, awaiting only Mayor Feinstein's signature to become law.

But what Kopp gave, Feinstein wouldn't. On Jan. 19, she vetoed the proposed limit. When rentals become vacant, landlords remain free to make whatever improvements they wish, and charge what the market will bear.

Feinstein vetoed the measure, she said, because "pitting tenant against landlord. . .damages our ability to attract affordable housing."

Perhaps it's been a while since the Mayor rented an apartment in this city. But considering current rents, tenants are already pitted against landlords, in a full-fledged war of attrition.

The warning about affordable housing is a red herring, too.

As supervisor Harry Britt, main sponsor of the bill, pointed out, "Affordable housing is not being built with or without rent control." Anyone who has ever priced a piece of San Francisco real estate knows why.

What is really at issue is the future of our city.

Without rent control on vacant apartments, that future will be determined solely by the forces of the marketplace. As apartments become vacant, landlords will be free to price them out of the range of previous tenants. Eventually, we will see rents that belong in Nob Hill spreading to the Mission District. Middle-class families and minorities will be forced out and replaced by the affluent.

The city restricts where businesses locate in the interest of residents. It limits the freedom of those who own automobiles to protect pedestrians.

What is the objection, then, to a limit — which even Kopp calls "reasonable" — on how much landlords may charge for recently vacated rentals? After all, San Francisco belongs to all of us, not just to the people who own buildings.

Nuts to you, Rupert

Pulitzer-Prize winning columnist Mike Royko has jumped from the Chicago Sun-Times to the Chicago Tribune, to avoid working for new Sun-Times owner Rupert Murdoch. According to Royko, no self-respecting fish would be wrapped in a Murdoch publication.

We applaud Royko's commitment to quality journalism, and share his aversion to Murdoch's newspapers, which include such scandal sheets as the New York Post and the San Antonio Express and News.

Further, should Murdoch entertain ambitions regarding West Coast journalism, let him be forewarned: Several prominent Phoenix staffers would even jump to the publication downstairs rather than work under his stewardship.

PHOENIX

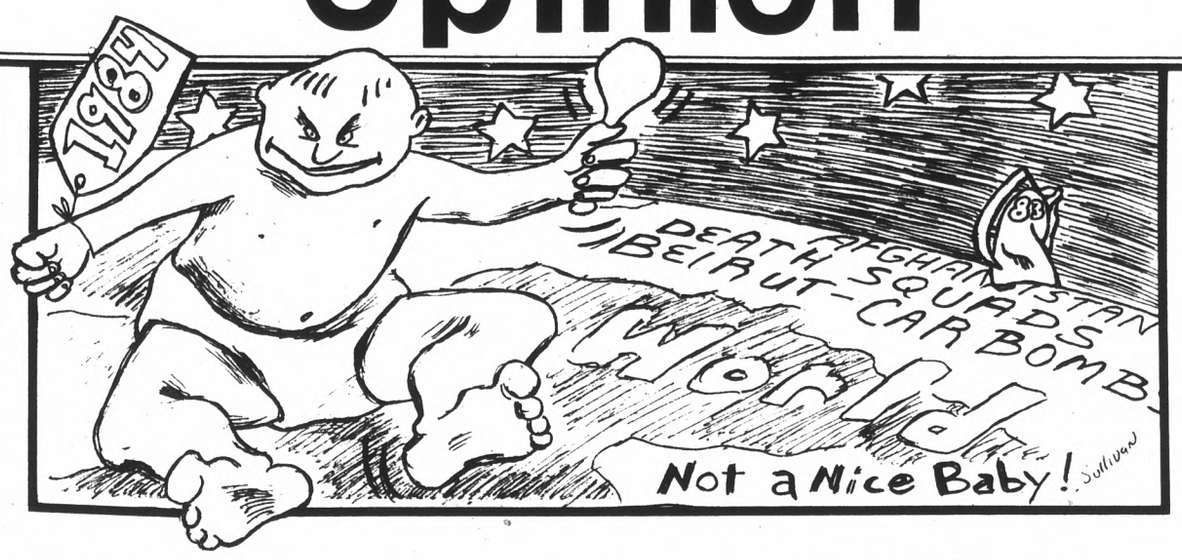
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On the eve of 1984

By Gordon Sullivan

In Vienna, the smart set promenade young pigs on pink satin leashes along the magnificent Ringstrasse.

In Japan, it is accounting time. Custom demands the prudent satisfactorily close out the year's debts.

In Germany, the young pour melted lead into cold water. They foretell the future from the shape it assumes.

Such is New Year's Eve. Or was New Year's Eve, according to Dorothy Gladys Spicer, whose "Book of Festivals" — one of the less celebrated publications of 1937 — enlivened 30 or 40 minutes of my Christmas break.

Reading Spicer is disorienting. Although she wrote within our parents' lifetimes, she described a world that has vanished. And she did so with an optimism that seems entirely misplaced.

Even her introduction has been rendered quaint, and given pathos, by the centuries that have passed in the 47 years since it was penned.

There, Spicer called her book "an effort to show that festivals are but one of many common forces that unite nations." She was writing in 1937. That was the year the Japanese invaded China. The year before German troops marched into Austria.

Those days, it was not unusual for men and women to live and die and never travel more than 50 miles from their birthplace. Nowadays, we commute that far to work.

Back then, just 42 years ago, the Japanese fleet sailed across the Pacific Ocean undetected by the American president or his naval officers in Pearl Harbor. Today, a single airliner cannot violate Soviet airspace for two hours.

Such developments would have shocked Spicer. Attuned to the picturesque, she had little interest in the broader vistas of history.

The Spain of her day is remembered as a battleground of great historical forces: Totalitarianism. Communism. Democracy. But that's not what caught Spicer's eye.

"In Spain," she wrote, New Year's Eve "is cutomarily the night for the Madrilenos, the people of Madrid, to go to the Puerto del Sol in front of the Department of the Interior building. When the clock strikes twelve, they swallow twelve grapes, one with each stroke of the hour."

Hers was a peculiar sense of priorities, and no doubt her book is richly deserving of the obscurity that has been its fate: life on a musty shelf in the library at SF State.

But if she was a hopeless Pollyanna, her cheery internationalism — the book is dedicated to "Citizens of the Worlde" — was thoroughly modern. At least if my New Year's Eve was any indication.

That began in the American manner, when I walked into a bar, was bought drinks right and left by total strangers, and responded in kind.

Soon I was joined by friends — two Japanese, studying in America.

As the seconds ticked down, Yuki, Masao and I watched the scene in Time Square, 3,000 miles away, on the television over the bar. When the band played "Auld Lang Syne" (Scottish lyrics), we lifted in toast our New Year's cheer: Irish coffee.

Later, at their apartment, I was made to take off my shoes and sit on a cushion on the floor. Yuki brought in three bowls of long brown noodles.

A tradition among the Japanese, Spicer called those, "a symbol of long life and prosperity."

The three of us ate them with chopsticks, while watching King Kong on television.

Verdict on jury duty

By Genevieve Hom

Most students spend the last week of the year skiing at Lake Tahoe, returning Christmas presents, hunting for after-Christmas bargains, or just enjoying the stress-free days of no homework. I spent mine as a trial juror.



Bright and early two days after Christmas, I made my way faithfully to the county government center in Redwood City. A veteran prospective juror—I'd served a few weeks earlier—I left my road maps and information pamphlet at home. The fastest route to the place was etched in my mind, as were the "civic responsibilities of a juror" and the "do's and don'ts of juror parking."

That morning, I joined about 200 housewives, senior citizens, businessmen and students in the jury assembly room. Except for their ages, the people might have been grade school students at their first day of class. Confused and anxious, they sat straight in their chairs, glancing at the clock. Everything was quiet, except for the periodic rustling of the two-page juror information letters that most of the people clutched. All the seats in the room were taken, except, noticebly, those in the front row.

Feeling brave, I took THE chair, the one directly in front of the jury secretary, Rosemary.

"Good morning, ladies and gentlemen," she said into a huge microphone.

She scanned the room, nodding at familiar faces. "How was your Christmas? " she asked, a big smile on her face.

"We in the jury commissioner's office appreciate you all coming here this week. We know it may be inconvenient, being so close to New Year's and all. But there's a good chance this'll be your last day."

Suddenly, everyone was energetic. People were actually smiling.

"Everybody's not here, yet," Rosemary continued, "so we'll have to wait some more." Simultaneously, the prospective jurors slumped back in their chairs.

That was my cue to take out my "juror essentials": my trusty Walkman, several cassette tapes, novels, magazines and steno notebooks.

After a while, Rosemary called roll. Then came the morning's highlight: Our names were put into a big black metal box which was spun around.

"When I call your name, please report to Courtroom C," Rosemary said, spinning the box one, two, three times. I felt like a number in a high-stakes bingo game.

She called about 50 names, being careful to pronounce them all correctly. Phew. I wasn't one of them.

Then she smiled and told us "leftovers" we shouldn't worry. There were plenty of courtrooms that needed the services of proud, civic-minded American citizens.

Besides, she said, "Everything you could possible need is right here." She pointed to the vending machines, restrooms and pay telephones. "How about some television? "

I reached for my earphones. Lionel Ritchie is certainly more entertaining than re-runs of "The People's Court."

One hour and a few spins of the box later, I found myself in a juror-crowded elevator, headed for Courtroom J.

The bailiff opened the door and we filed in and sat on hard wooden benches in the back of the room.

The judge welcomed us warmly and explained the case, which dealt with possession of illegal drugs — "Controlled substances," he called them. Then our names were put into another box. This time, jurors were called one by one to the 12 chairs in front of the room. There, they were questioned by the attorneys, and, if excused, replaced by others.

The judge asked the first group of jurors whether serving would be a hardship. Several hands shot up. One was attached to a middle-aged man, dressed in a dirty down jacket, velour shirt and old corduroy pants.

"Your honor," he said, "I'm a commission salesman and the sole supporter of my young family. This is a key sales time for me. I've got to make sure my distributors have our product on the shelves."

"Sir, what exactly do you sell?," the judge asked.

"All-natural dog food and high-protein biscuits."

Everyone, including the judge, burst into laughter. The man was excused and replaced. By me.

I took his chair, between an airplane mechanic and a young housewife.

The defense attorney began his questioning.

"Ms. Hom, would you answer in the negative to the three previous questions I put to the other prospective jurors?," he asked.

The questions: Whether I believed policemen were fair simply because they were policemen, whether I would assume someone guilty just because he had been arrested previously for a similar crime, and whether I was prejudiced against drug-related crimes

I cleared my throat. "Of course I'd answer no to those questions," I said. "I'd weigh both sides carefully, listening to what was said here in court. I don't stereotype people."

It must have been the perfect answer. The judge asked both lawyers whether they were satisfied with us, 12 strangers brought together because of some chance master list. The lawyers nodded. We had passed inspection.

The following days, we heard opening statements and testimony. When all witnesses had spoken, the judge read us the law, explained the deliberation process and defined key terms like, "beyond a reasonable doubt."

After about 30 minutes in the deliberation room, it was unanimous. Guilty.

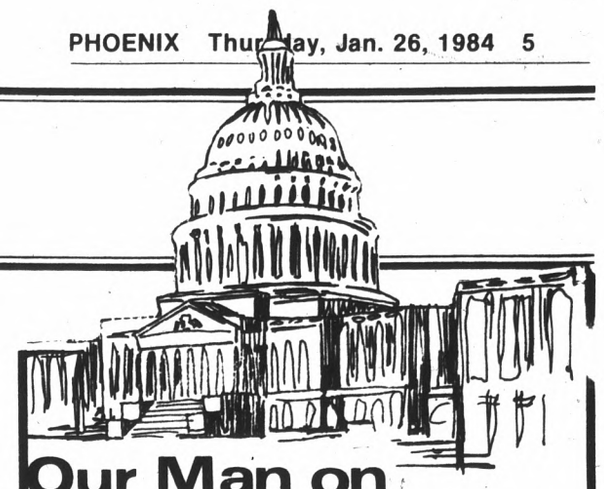
My stint as a juror proved valuable after all. The theories and concepts I'd read about in class became more than words in textbooks. I'd learned how the legal system serves an important purpose: protecting every citizen's right to a fair trial while insuring that society is protected by punishing wrongdoers.

Walking back to the car, I paused on the courthouse steps to look back at the building. I remembered my nervousness when I was called to sit in the jury box, the tension during deliberation and especially, the look of the faces of the defense attorney and defendant when we found the latter guilty.

"So, do you have any aspirations now to be a lawyer?" one of the other jurors asked. "No way," I said.

"Not even after all we've been through?"

"Especially after that," I said. "I'll just settle for writing about it."



Our Man on Washington

By Gordon Sullivan

The United States has given notice it will quit UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) at the end of 1984. The move is hardly surprising — why subsidize our denouncers? — but the reasoning behind it is. Among other things, the administration objects to UNESCO's promotion of an "international charter sanctioning government press controls." After Grenada, one can only conclude it's the "international" part that bothers the president.

What's all the fuss over Ed Meese suggesting some of the people in soup lines are actually well to do? Ed Meese knows the well-to-do lots better than you and me. Surely he's qualified to speak on their habits.

Is This Really How to Get the Hispanic Vote?

New Mexico-born Linda Chavez, the Reagan-appointed staff director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, recently asked the Commission to cancel a study on student aid cutbacks because, she said, the government has no obligation to "make college affordable for minority students."

Chavez wants the Commission to direct its attention to the "general decline in academic standards" she says coincided with affirmative action, and the "radical" idea that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work. That idea, she warns, could "alter our existing . . . economy."

But isn't that the whole idea, Linda?

Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower . . . Latest aspirant to this distinguished line of Republican presidents is Hustler publisher Larry Flynt, whose hat is in the ring for the upcoming New Hampshire primary. And why did Flynt choose the Grand Old Party?

"I am wealthy, white, pornographic and, like the nuclear mad cowboy Ronnie Reagan, I have been shot for what I believe in," he said.

If elected, Flynt's "primary goal will be to eliminate sexual ignorance and venereal disease."

In addition, he plans to raise politicians' salaries. Under a Flynt administration, the president will receive $l million annually, the vice president $500,000, and senators and representatives $300,000 and $120,000,respectively. It's not that Larry thinks they're worth that much."These increased salaries," he said, "will ensure the separation of politicians and bribes."

(Note: Since this report was written, Flynt has withdrawn his candidacy. We publish his remarks anyway, in the belief they may elevate the present political dialogue—Ed.)

The decimated ranks of administration officials have taken on marked resemblance to another group of public servants who served together under Richard Nixon, and later, in federal custody.

Several weeks ago, Undersecretary of Defense Paul Thayer resigned, to shift his attention from matters of public policy to a number of pointed questions from the SEC regarding his financial dealings.

His resignation preceded by just days the sentencing of former EPA official Rita Lavelle to six months in prison and a $l0,000 fine for lying to Congress. Lavelle's boss, Anne Gorsuch Burford, resigned under fire some months ago. Her boss, James Watt, did the same after the press got hold of a few "Watticisms" and blew them way out of proportion. That is to say, published them.

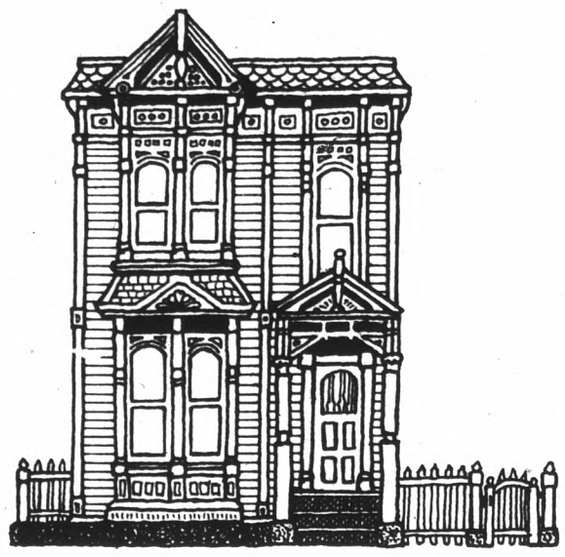
Also in the news lately, Charles Wick, chief of the United States Information Agency, who is in hot water for taping phone conversations. Meanwhile, the squabbling continues over just who gave what to whom in the continuing drama of Debategate.

In mid-October, President Reagan wondered aloud whether the world was approaching Armageddon.

"I turn back to your prophets in the Old Testament and the signs for telling Armageddon," he told the director of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, "and I wonder if we're the generation that is going to see that come about."

Three months later, the administration re-established diplomatic relations with the Vatican after a hiatus of 117 years.

Sources close to the president did not say whether the two events were related.



Graphic by Garrick Damir, 1984

Gimme

Dorms boast lowest rates
Energy thrift cited as cost control

By Ken Heiman

SF State charges the lowest dormitory rates of any California State University campus offering on-campus housing facilities, according to a recent Phoenix survey.

Room and board in the dormitories at SF State start at $2,138 per academic year.

Michael Piortrasch, manager of Support Services in the Housing Office at SF State, attributes the lower costs to operating efficiency.

"One of the reasons we're able to charge such low housing fees has to do with such energy-saving devices as the new co-generation power plant and our solar panels," said Piortrasch.

None of the CSU dormitories receive state funding. On-campus housing is entirely supported by dormitory residents' fees.

"Good management and good utilization of funds are primarily responsible for SF State's low housing rates," said Carol Thompson, associate administrative analyst at CSU Long Beach. "SF State has one of the most outstanding operational facilities in the state," she added.

Thompson said that although the dormitory rates probably won't decrease over the next few years, energy-saving facilities in operation at most CSU campuses should help keep housing fees stable.

"Compared to other institutions throughout the United States, the rates in the CSU system have consistently remained the lowest. If you compare CSU dorm rates to UC dorm rates, you're in for a big shock," Thompson said.

Rates at UC Berkeley start at $2,715 for room and board per academic year.

Sixteen of the 19 California state universities have on-campus housing facilities.

CSU Long Beach suffers the worst shortage of dormitory space with a student population of over 30,000 and housing space for only 868 students.

The California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo has the best student-to-dormitory room ratio, with an enrollment of 15,600 students and space for 2,733 people.

SF State has a student enrollment of about 25,000 and housing space for only 1,528 people, 6 percent of the entire student population. Of all CSU students, only 7 percent live in on-campus housing.

"One of the reasons demand for dorm facilities remains high and housing remains scarce," she said, "has to do with a marked decrease in occupancy rates which took place in the early '70s when many students opted to live off-campus during the period of social unrest."

Additional housing is under construction at several CSU campuses, including Long Beach, but Thompson said some campuses either have no desire to augment their on-campus housing or have not yet notified the CSU Housing Office of the need for more student housing.

SF State may build another dorm because demand for on-campus housing is high. According to Piortrasch, about 200 people are still on the waiting list.

"No specific deadlines are set for applying to the dorms. We will take applications up to the beginning of the semester and even after if we can place people," he added.

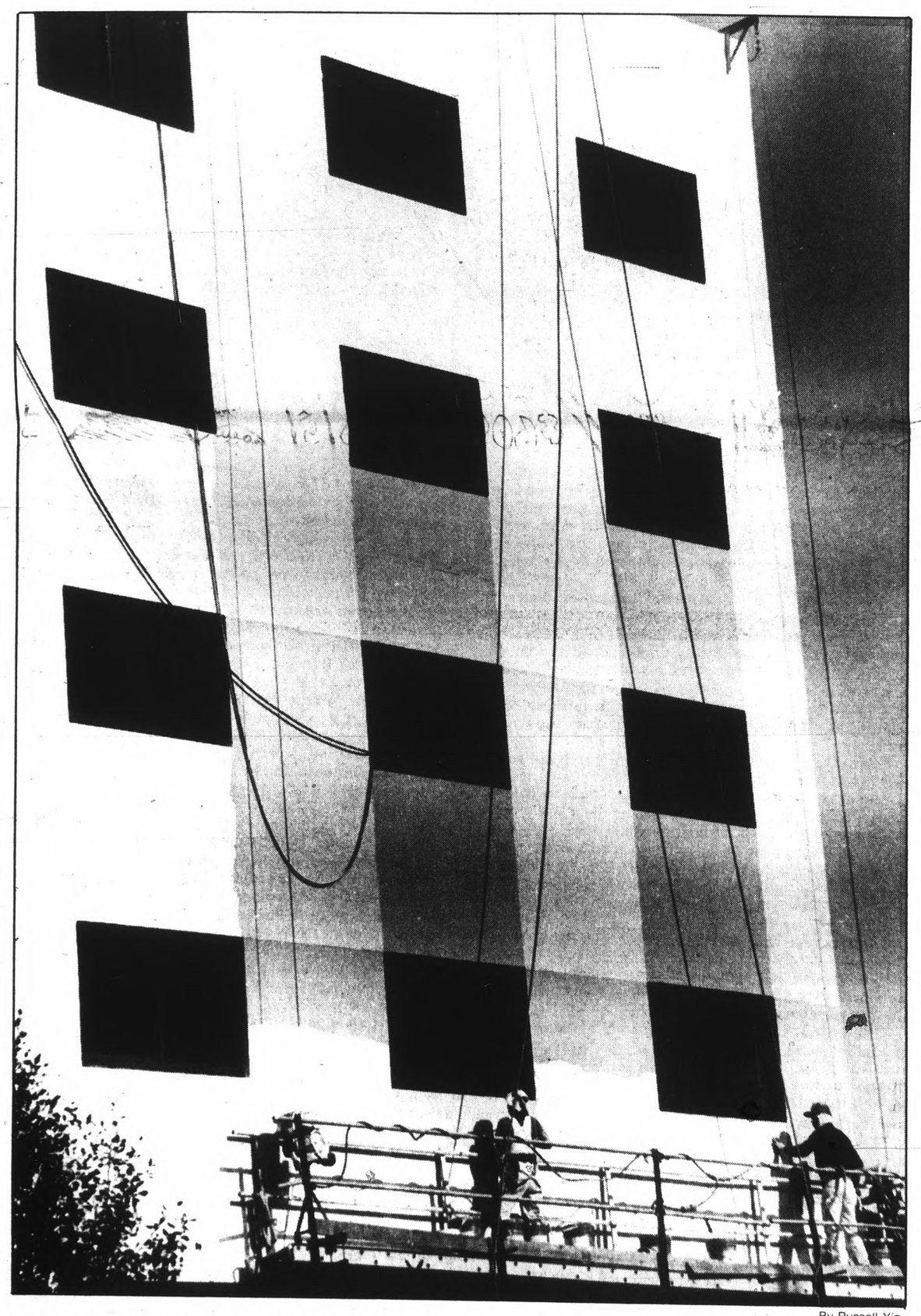
COMPARISON: CSU DORM COSTS, POPULATIONS

CAMPUS	COST	DORM POP.
Pomona	$2,760	1,184 students
Bakersfield	$2,687	354 students
Sonoma	$2,680	438 students
Long Beach	$2,656	868 students
San Luis Obispo	$2,640	2,733 students
Humboldt	$2,564	1,081 students
San Jose	$2,481	1,788 students
Fresno	$2,465	1,268 students
San Bernardino	$2,402	406 students
Stanislaus	$2,398	168 students
Chico	$2,300	938 students
San Diego	$2,262	2,084 students
Sacramento	$2,260	1,015 students
*SAN FRANCISCO	$2,138	1,528 students
Northridge	$1,365	860 students
Dominguez Hills	$1,008	-352 students

$2,650 $2,500 $2,400 $2,000 $1,000

G.S.

Energy efficient facilities are the reason SF State charges the lowest dormitory rates in the CSU system. Only 16 CSU campuses offer on-campus housing. Northridge and Dominguez Hills charge less because they do not include food plans.



By Russell Yip

SF State's Housing Office saved for four years before receiving money for the much needed paint job on Mary Ward and Mary Park Halls. The new tri-colors stir mixed feelings from residents.

On-campus apartments proposal lacks investors

By Noma Faingold

New SF State housing will become a reality in the 1980s if the project can be financed, according to campus Housing Director Don Finlayson.

Analysis of a student survey conducted by the SF State Housing Office will be completed next month and submitted to the California State University Board of Trustees for evaluation.

Campus research analyst Kristen Anton, consultant to the survey, said a poll went out to 10 percent of new and readmitted students and 5 percent of continuing students, selected at random from the nearly 24,000 students who attend SF State.

Anton said informal results point to students wanting not just more housing, but apartment-like residences rather than dormitories.

"Just from looking at some (completed) questionnaires, it looks like a vast majority seems interested in one type of campus housing or another," she said. "About half the people said the reason they didn't live on campus was because there was no room."

Finlayson said apartment housing is the direction the project should go. "There is only one kind of campus living experience and that's not good," he said. "The cost of living in (campus apartments) will be very competitive (with city apartment rentals)," said Finlayson.

The site is already determined, although "this year all that's going to happen is to figure out what we need," Finlayson said.

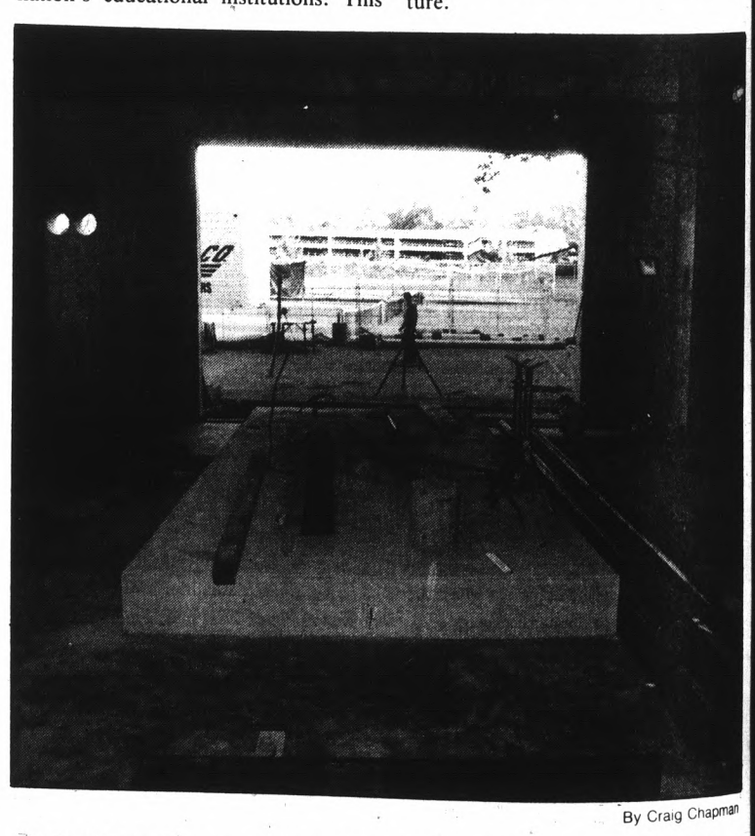
The site designated is next to Verducci Hall on the west side of campus.

Finlayson estimates the cost of the complex will run between $12 million and $14 million, depending on the size and type of building.

"Money is going to be a problem," he said. In the past, the construction of campus housing was financed by legislative grants and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) loans made at a 3 percent interest rate.

But HUD loans were taken over by the Department of Education which only allots a total of $21 million to all the nation's educational institutions. This makes it highly unlikely that SF State could get enough money to finance the project.

"Right now the legislature is not granting any money, either," said Finlayson, adding that other avenues of financing are being considered, including private investors. So far, there has been little interest among potential investors in this low profit-making venture.



By Craig Chapman

SF State's new cogeneration plant will be placed on a platform (above) in the basement of Verducci Hall.

New '3-D' paint job gives dorms 'less bulky, institutional' look

By Karen Jeffries

Two of SF State's residence halls are being painted in a tri-color design that could be finished in one month if weather permits, said Jeff Peck of Valoff and Peck Construction.

The cost of the Mary Ward and Mary Park halls project is $202,000, including a $6,200 design cost, $133,000 for painting and an unexpected $63,000 for sandblasting that became mandatory after waterblasting proved ineffective.

Mary Park Hall remains concrete gray, but the front of Mary Ward Hall begins with a dark terra cotta brown base, fading into a malted milk brown and eventually becoming a creamy beige.

A checkerboard effect of color that jumps from one level to the next was incorporated so the halls appear less bulky, institutional and structurally flat.

Residents of both halls have mixed thoughts on the design, but most agree it is an improvement over last year's colors of orange and yellow.

"I think it's bland, but not as ugly as the first paint job," said Robert M. Wald, a Mary Ward Hall resident. He said the checkerboard design "looks like they're trying to copy Van's tennis shoes but it didn't work."

Resident Rodney Harvey of Mary Park Hall said, "It's pretty jazzy, I like it. It's better than before."

According to Richard Hein, a partner from Anshen and Allen Architects who are advisory architects for SF State, the checkerboard design gives the bland facades of the two halls a more three-dimensional look through color; an effect that Verducci Hall has by architecture.

"Rather than having three bands of color, we wanted to integrate the geometry of the buildings. It's a little more playful and has more style and design to it," Hein said.

Peck said he thought the design looks great because "it takes a building that is very institutional and gives it a different flavor. Otherwise it looks like an Iranian barracks."

Mary Park Hall resident Joan Hooper said "I think it's a big improvement over this grey building. I like it."

Another Park Hall resident, Cathe Gover, however, said "it doesn't look finished, but it looks better than the orange we had last year."

Don Finlayson, director of Housing and Food Services, said the scheme "breaks up the buildings and make them look less bulky."

The substance covering the halls includes coloring, but it's primarily a waterproof coating treatment which resembles "heavy putty" and is guaranteed for five years. The coating must measure one-thirty-second of a millimeter (roughly the size of a pencil point) and is subject to frequent SF State inspection during application.

This is the third time the halls have been painted since their construction in the '60s. Finlayson said the previous 9-year-old cover of a sort of mustard yellow was complained about by "residents, campus people and almost everybody walking down the street who saw the condition of the buildings. Against Park Merced and Stonestown, we were kind of the ugly duckling around here."

Although not planned as such, the current design matches the coloring of the nearby apartment complex and shopping center. The design also blends with the coloring of other SF State buildings, an intentional plan under overall supervision by Anshen and Allen and SF State's Physical Planning and Review Committee.

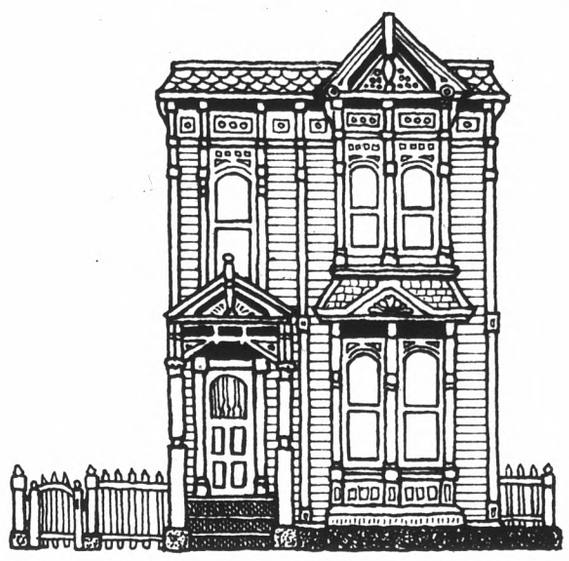
The committee had final approval of the design, funds for which came from a reserve for rehabilitative use by on-campus state university housing.

SF State's residence halls saved reserve funds for four years before receiving money for the much needed paint job. The cost includes the completed painting of the halls' stairwells.

Finlayson said a student design was possible, but it would have required committee approval. But the university decided to consult Anshen and Allen instead of initiating a student competition.

Peck said he has not had any complaints or problems from the hall residents, except for a December incident when a five-gallon can of primer was dropped from the 6th floor of Mary Ward Hall. Peck was upset by the incident's potential danger.

Shelter



©Graphic by Garrick Damir, 1984

SF communities: a guide to rentals

By Fran Clader

Finding an affordable place to live in San Francisco is not easy, especially on a student budget. Somewhere, though, in the 49 square miles of San Francisco, a student should be able to find suitable housing.

Classified ads and housing boards list what is available, but say nothing of the area. Is it safe? Is it out in the boonies, or in the middle of social activities? What kind of people live there?

The following is a general description of rental areas to provide students with a better idea of what they may be moving into.

RICHMOND DISTRICT

The Richmond District is one of the safest areas in the city. The ocean is its north and west boundary, and Golden Gate Park is to the south. The Richmond's streets are thoroughfares to the beach from downtown. The centers of activity — nightlife, restaurants, and shops — are Geary and Clement streets, although Geary can be a motorists' nightmare.

Architecturally and ethnically diverse, the area is inhabited mainly by middle-income families. In the western side, what was once a Jewish and Eastern European community has added Japanese, Chinese and Filipino families. As is the case in most of the city, parking is difficult.

Studio apartments start at about $325 per month. Travel-time to school on public transportation is about 30 minutes.

MARINA DISTRICT

The Marina District has perhaps the best image in the city. It has the reputation of being the safest area and the least changed. Constructed on bay fill, most of the homes were built in the 1920s. The neighborhood, adjacent to the Presidio, is peopled largely by Italians who moved to the area from North Beach once their wallets swelled. The houses on Marina Boulevard — with a view of the bay, yacht harbors and exercise course — are strictly window-shopping for anyone on a student budget.

Chestnut Street contains numerous restaurants, bars and shops. Union and Fillmore streets are the centers of activity and are known for their singles bars.

Studio apartments in the Marina start at $340 per month, but here the sky is the limit. It takes about 30 minutes to get to school via public transportation.

NOB, RUSSIAN and TELEGRAPH HILLS

Nob, Russian and Telegraph hills remain the realm of much of the city's old money. However, Nob and Russian hills have some reasonable singles housing.

The surrounding area is loaded with restaurants, shops and nightclubs from Fisherman's Wharf to Columbus Avenue, Chinatown and the blocks on the perimeter of downtown Union Square. On top of Nob Hill stand the renowned St. Francis and Fairmont hotels. Coit Tower, one of many San Francisco tourist attractions, sits atop Telegraph Hill.

Travel to school via Muni is about 45 minutes. Studio apartments start at about $300 per month. The less expensive parts of this area are generally less safe than the more expensive areas toward the hills' tops.

WESTERN ADDITION

The Western Addition lies west of the Civic Center. Its name dates back from when it was an addition to the old city limits. Fillmore Street is the area's only main street of activity.

According to Max Kirkeberg, associate professor of geography at SF State, three kinds of housing exist in the Western Addition: public housing which, because of a poorly administered housing program, has become some of the city's most rundown housing; redeveloped housing, in which homes are being converted into condominiums; and Victorian housing, which is expensive unless there hasn't been any restoration work done.

The Western Addition is known as having a high crime rate, but recent statistics show some improvement. Studio apartments start at about $325 per month. Allow about 40 minutes to travel to school.

TENDERLOIN

The Tenderloin has a negative image associated with it which is largely deserved. It has one of the highest crime rates in the city and is a center for pornography shops, prostitutes and drug addicts.

The Tenderloin is one of the more inexpensive neighborhoods with studio apartments starting at about $250. Allow roughly 35 minutes to travel to school via public transportation.

HAIGHT-ASHBURY

The Haight-Ashbury is an extension of the Western Addition. It was the hippie center of the '60s and the single largest student housing area in the city, being close to the University of San Francisco and the University of California, San Francisco.

In the mid '70s, it began to change its image as upper middle-class people started renovating property. It is close to Golden Gate Park. Haight Street has myriad stores and restaurants.

The Haight-Ashbury has a fairly high crime rate in some areas. Studio apartments start at about $285, and SF State is about 35 minutes away on Muni.

SUNSET DISTRICT

The Sunset District is one of the city's major sources of student housing. More units are becoming rental rather than owner-occupied. It was developed in the 1920s, '30s and '40s when most of its residents were working class Irish, Germans and Italians.

Since the '70s, it has attracted a large number of middle-income Asian and a few Hispanic families. The Sunset is one of San Francisco's safest neighborhoods. SF State is easily accessible.

Nightlife, restaurants and shopping are oriented to the streetcar lines on Taravel and Noriega streets.

The biggest complaint about the Sunset is that it is foggy much of the year, but those who can make peace with it, have nearby Ocean Beach for a playground.

Studio apartments are more expensive in the Sunset than one-bedroom apartments, starting at $425 compared to $375 for one-bedroom. Allow 35 minutes to travel to school via Muni.

DIAMOND HEIGHTS

Diamond Heights, located on Twin Peaks, northeast of SF State, was left mostly undeveloped until after World War II. Hence it lacks Victorian architecture found elsewhere in San Francisco.

Many apartments in the area are being converted to high-price condominiums. On the eastern slopes is Twin Peaks, which is mostly expensive apartments. The western side is primarily non-rental, with single family homes.

Diamond Heights is generally safe but expensive, with studio apartments beginning around $450 per month. It takes a mere 20 minutes to arrive at school.

CASTRO DISTRICT

The Castro District, also referred to as Eureka Valley, is the gay mecca of San Francisco. It was once a blue-collar, working-class neighborhood consisting of Irish, Germans and Scandinavians. It saw an Asian immigration in the '50s, followed by a gradual change during the next two decades to its current composition.

The commercial activity is on Castro Street between 17th and 19th streets. Plenty of restaurants, bars and shops line those streets and spill onto nearby Market Street.

The Castro has a low crime rate and is conveniently near Muni's M-line, which goes directly to SF State. It is also close to downtown.

Studio apartments start at about $330 per month.

MISSION DISTRICT

The Mission District is the oldest residential neighborhood in the city. It is about as ethnically diverse as an area can get. Its streets have seen the presence of Irish, Germans, Italians, Scandinavians and now Hispanics.

It is fairly low-income rental and densely populated.

Sixteenth Street between Guerrero Street and Van Ness Avenue is a hot spot, with dance clubs, coffee shops and theaters. Valencia Street is a center of lesbian life, with bars, restaurants and stores for women.

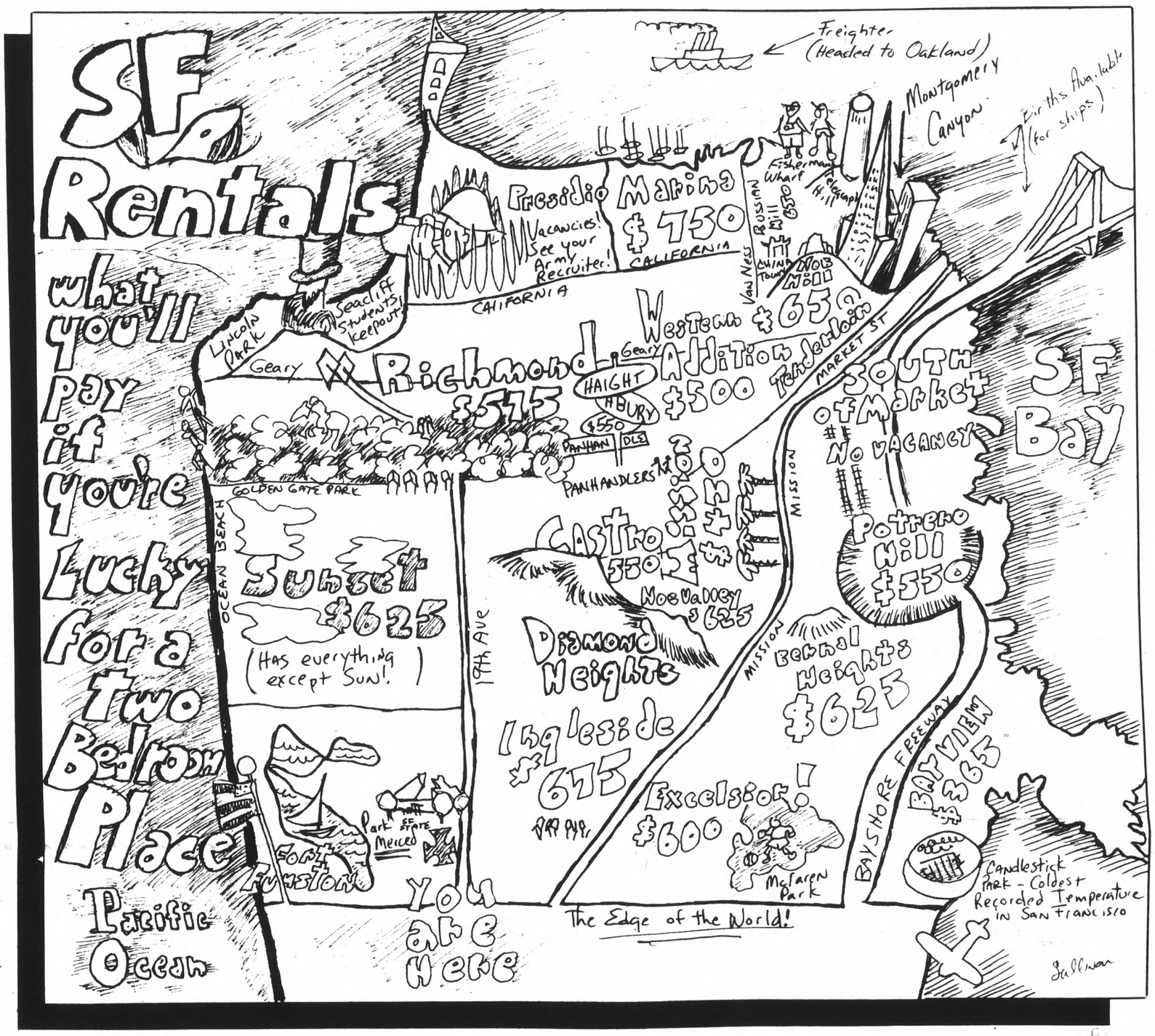
The district's western edge is more convenient to public transportation and to SF State.

Studio apartments in the Mission may be had for as little as $250 per month. Crime rates in the district vary. Allow about 40 minutes in travel time.

PORTRERO HILL

Portrero Hill, the sunniest part of the city, was once a major evacuation site for the hippies from Haight-Asbury. It is now mainly a singles neighborhood with

See Rental Guide, Page 11



Agencies lure apartment hunters

By Rebecca Bailey

How to find an apartment: choose the area in which you want to live. Don hiking boots. Hit every side street and laundromat, eyes peeled for "For Rent" notices. Cost: weeks, perhaps months, and shoe leather.

Or: call a rental agency.

The reality is that rental agencies — middlemen who, for fees between $35 and $50, provide lists of available apartments — are firmly entrenched in the rental business.

In several recent issues of the San Francisco Examiner and the Chronicle, more than half of the classified ads for apartments were taken out by rental agencies.

Rental agencies have been around since the tight housing market of post-World War II times, but not in their current numbers, according to San Francisco real estate broker Kenneth Beard of Home Rentals and Realty.

Tighter regulation — only licensed real estate brokers could sell rental information — kept agency competition thin and fees from prospective tenants fat.

"In those days, people often paid a month's rent to the rental agency to get an apartment," Beard said.

The number of local companies selling rental information swelled in the early '70s when firms began circumventing the licensing requirement by calling themselves "publications," Beard said. The "publications" consisted solely of ads for available apartments, for which landlords were not charged. Instead, apartment seekers, or "subscribers," assumed the costs.

With the daily rate for a two-line classified ad in the Examiner or Chronicle now more than $7, the appeal of these firms to landlords is understandable.

These publications were no more regulated than newspapers until the state ruled in 1981 that they had to be licensed with the state real estate department and obey rules about fee refunding.

Both broker and non-broker rental agencies must refund the whole fee to a client if they cannot provide three apartment referrals that fit the client's specifications as to number of rooms, location and price range within five working days.

This is where the practice known in the rental business as "stretching" comes in: to supply the requisite three referrals, agencies have been known to radically redraw neighborhood boundaries.

Reporting in Consumer Action News in 1982, Anne Hurley said one agency she investigated referred to an apartment at Clayton and Oak streets as being in "outer Noe Valley." That intersection lies more than a mile outside Noe Valley.

Eileen Flora, of the campus Housing Office, gave mixed reviews to the rental agencies she has at times used. While some have been helpful, others have less than honest practices, she said.

"I found a lot of them take listings out of the newspaper," without the landlord's consent, Flora said. "They must use every means necessary to increase their apartment listings."

Steve Castleman of the San Francisco District Attorney's Consumer Fraud Unit said one recently investigated agency routinely left rented apartments in its listings for just that reason.

That company, United Home Rentals, also used a "bait-and-switch" ploy to attract prospective clients, Castleman said. It would run classified ads for apartments that were attractive — "Like, one-bedroom in the inner Sunset, pets OK, $200," he said. — but apparently non-existent, never appearing in the firm's actual listings. Those inquiring would be told the apartment had just been rented.

But, if rental agencies have defrauded customers, the reverse is also true. Community Rentals of San Francisco, like many rental agencies, gives clients signature cards when they sign up, allowing them 90-day access to daily listings of available apartments, said employee Terry Graves. Finding clients were letting others use their cards, the agency recently began requiring card users to sign in before perusing the listings.

"It's not fair to other customers if some people are using the service for free," Graves said.

One SF State student said he and two others used the same card to gain access to one agency's listings. But the agency had the last laugh.

"We all ended up finding our apartments through the Sunday paper," he said.

Options ease housing crunch

By Harry Johnson

Affordable housing is a scarce enough commodity in the Bay Area if you're established here. A newcomer, without $1,000 to plunk down for his own apartment or a network of friends to take care of him, can find himself left out — perhaps literally — in the cold.

But before that new arrival buys a pup tent and tries to homestead Ocean Beach, he or she might consider a few alternatives.

For one, College Connection, a free service started last April in the East Bay and also serving San Francisco, matches full-time students with homeowners. Students pay their board by working at the home 10 hours a week, choosing from a list of chores. In some instances, only house-sitting is required.

Arlene Bishop, the program's director, said it's best to be flexible.

"Sometimes student applicants only want to do about two things," she said. "We find most homeowners have a variety of chores which need to be done."

She also said students should consider offering up to 20 hours of work weekly, since that's what most homeowners prefer. Work beyond the first 10 hours can either be exchanged for meals or paid for in cash, depending on the individual agreement.

"It's best that students be serious about working their way through school," said Bishop. "In other words, those who have never done any work but dishes for Mom or cut the grass for Dad, generally are not ready to put themselves out. They're just not used to working."

College Connection requires both students and homeowners to complete detailed application forms and have references. For further information call 652-7701.

If you're looking for a room to rent, here at SF State, the Off-Campus Housing Office in the Student Union lists room rentals averaging $225 a month.

Also, the San Francisco Roommate Referral Service, 610-A Cole St., has about 300 listings, including descriptions of the home, tenants and type of renter wanted. Potential renters may also list descriptions of themselves. The fee is $11. For information call 626-0606.

Another option for the weary home hunter is checking into one of the several residence clubs clustered in the area just above Van Ness and Geary streets. These converted hotels rent rooms by the week or month. They cater to students, tourists, business-training groups and a variety of working people. The renters are mostly under 40.

Rooms are either private or shared. Bathrooms are available privately, shared between two rooms, or located in the hall. These residences provide maid service, breakfast and dinner six days a week and brunch on Sunday.

The least expensive accommodation, shared room and hall bath, is about $320 a month. No last month's rent deposit is required.

Four of the five residence hotels visited appeared adequately clean and comfortable. The most impressive was the Monroe, at 1870 Sacramento St. Others include the Kenmore, 1570 Sutter St.; the Sutter Manor, 860 Sutter St.; The Harcourt, 1105 Larkin St. and the Ansonia, 711 Post St.

The Ansonia has the lowest rates. A shared room and hall bath goes for $299 a month. However, it wasn't as clean as the others.

These residence clubs, which are across town, will not appeal to everyone. But they may be ideal for students who don't like to cook, and for others who need a temporary home.

1200 beds for SF homeless—and no vacancies

Continued from Page 1.

a tray of food carried to them.

The kid who was talking to ghosts is at it again at his table. Suddenly he lets out a high-pitched scream and slams the table with his fist, spilling most of his food.

A volunteer comes over and puts his hand on the kid's shoulder. "Just be quiet and eat your food, brother," he says softly. The kid quiets down again. Another volunteer comes along with a cloth to clean the table.

"Stupid retarded fuck," he says to the kid.

It is noisy in the dining hall. Voices seem to echo. A baby cries. People pass their trays to the dishwashers through an opening in the wall at the rear of the room and the dishwashers clack the trays on an aluminum sink basin and spray them with hot water. Steam rises out of the opening and some of the slop sprays onto the dining hall floor.

A young woman with greasy, stringy black hair hanging from under an old white motorcycle helmet laughs crazily, scoops up a pile of food from her tray and hurls it at the guy sitting across from her.

He jumps up cussing. She laughs harder. Two volunteers approach and grab her, pulling her arms high behind her back and hustling her out the door.

And that was it — the point at which sudden anger rose in me until I, too, felt like screaming and throwing my food. I thought about all the government task forces and panels formed to determine if there really are hungry and homeless people in America. I thought about government officials a la Ed Meese who get stuck on the fact that maybe some freeloaders slip in for a little free coffee and stuffed cabbage for which they are not "truly needy."

Two days of living among the homeless in San Francisco was not enough time to draw conclusions about their situation, but was long enough to gather impressions about who they are, where they come from and how some of the programs designed to help them do or do not work.

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About 160 people were lined up in the dark along the sidewalk on Eighth Street, two blocks south of Market Street. It was 8 p.m.

A sociologist could not ask for a more diverse group. There were young, old, black, white, Asian, Latino, gay and straight, men and women. Most wore shabby clothing. Many needed baths and had greasy hair.

A short, thin man in blue jeans and denim jacket bearing a silver badge strode up to the group. He was one of the aides for the Episcopal Church Sanctuary, a shelter for the homeless across the street.

"Fall in line or you'll have to go to the end of the line," he ordered.

He marched the people across the street where they would wait until 8:30 p.m. when the first 60 men and the first 60 women would be let in and given beds for the night. Some nights the Sanctuary had up to 50 emergency housing passes to place people in Tenderloin and South of Market hotels for the night, sometimes not.

One guy in line discussed tactics with his friend. "If we don't get in here," he said, "we'll go up to Sixth Street and drink — then the detox center will have to let us in." His partner nodded in agreement.

Three middle-aged, well-dressed women rounded the corner and seemed startled.

They quickly stepped into the street to go around the line. Two looked away and busied themselves with talk, but one stared in curiosity, her arms folded across her chest.

A young-looking guy with a blond goatee leaned out of line and yelled, "All the best things in life are free. That's why there are so many of us here."

The crowd laughed and the click-clack of the women's heels quickened toward the green neon glow of the Holiday Inn sign two blocks ahead.

Estimates of the number of homeless people in San Francisco range from 2,000 to 7,000. The City's 1,200 beds for the homeless are full every night.

"We handle 3,000 to 5,000 people per month," said Rob Oldham, an employee of the Sanctuary.

Father Barcus, the program's director, said the shelter program is seeing a greater diversity of people than in the past.

"We're getting a lot of people in their 20s, a lot of people just out of college who can't find a job," Barcus said. "We're also getting a great many Vietnam vets who came back with physical injuries as well as vets with mental problems. We're getting a lot of people who are laid off from the automobile industry.

"There are also a lot of people coming to California to get away from the cold weather, too," he said. "We get a lot of people from the 13-below-zero states."

The San Francisco County Department of Social Services conducts a survey in the shelters every other month. December figures show 45 percent of the people in the shelters have been in San Francisco less than a year and 29 percent less than three months.

"We're hearing this great cry of 'Oh my God, all the homeless are coming to San Francisco,' " Barcus said.

"People have got to realize that the homeless are going into all the cities, because that's where all the assistance programs are centered. In the past, there weren't so many assistance programs, so the homeless had no need to come into the city — they stayed on the fringes. If anybody thinks the homeless are coming into the city for a camp cot and two dirty blankets, they have another thing coming."

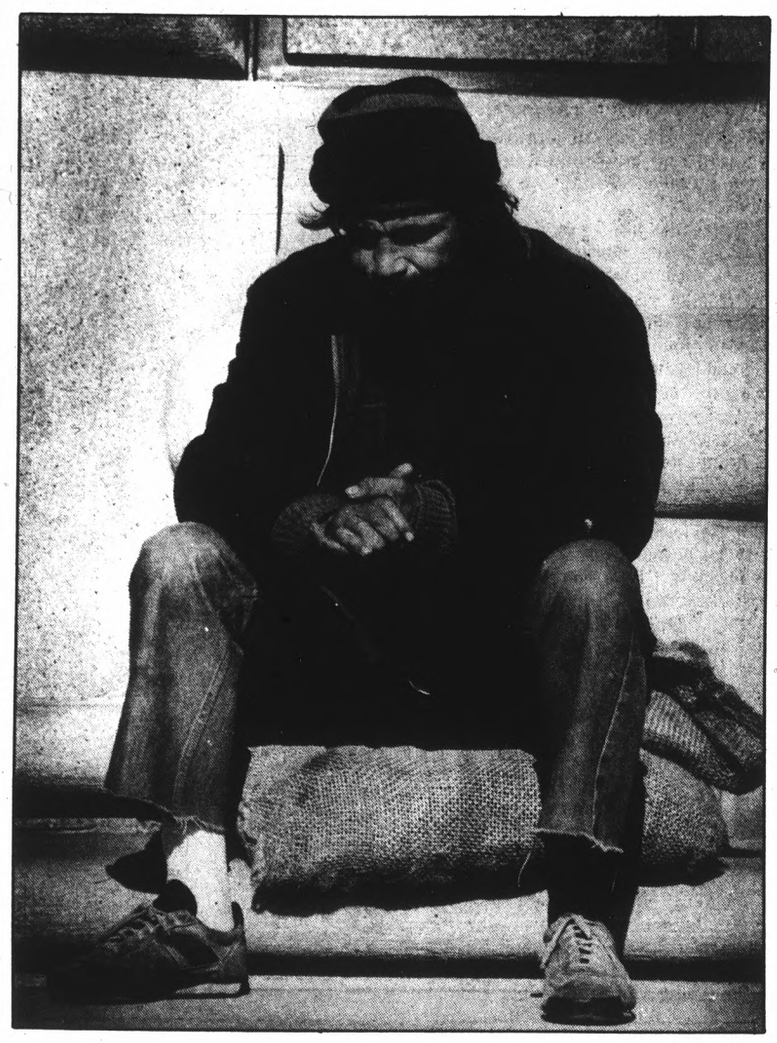
Barcus said that about 20 percent of the homeless are "borderline crazy people put out on the street by Mr. Reagan's funny farm closings.

"But, to be fair, I'm one of those who supported his closing of the funny farms because they had become real snake pits," he said. "The problem came in when the communities failed to provide for the people when the state institutions began letting them out."

According to the Jan. 2 issue of Newsweek, between 1955 and 1982, state mental institutions throughout the nation shrank by more than three-quarters, from 558,900 patients to 125,200 patients.

Judy Schutzman, executive assistant to the general director of the Department of Social Services and a 15-year employee of the department, said they are seeing not only more people with mental health problems, but also more people with drug and alcohol problems.

"Many of the drug and alcohol users are attracted to the city because of a more lax attitude toward the problem," she said. "They may not do as well in Iowa with a drug problem."



By Craig Chapman

He's got time on his hands and not much else. Many of the city's homeless must cope with the tedium of having nothing to do and no place to go. Having no permanent address makes finding a job difficult, and, as in a vicious circle, having no job makes finding a home difficult.

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The City and County of San Francisco funds and administers General Assistance, a program for the homeless. Under the program, qualifying needy people receive money and food stamps for a 90-day period. There is a two-week waiting period while the Department of Social Services processes and evaluates the applicants' needs.

The program provides two weeks of hotel vouchers for that waiting period, vouchers for three weeks of meals at Glide Memorial Church, and bus tokens.

"It is a last resort program for those who don't qualify for anything else," Schutzman said.

About 95 percent of the applicants qualify for General Assistance. A single individual receives a check for $156 every two weeks and $75 per month in food stamps.

"The cheapest motels go for $200 to $230 per month," Schutzman said. "Nobody's getting rich off it."

Last month 9,700 people applied for General Assistance benefits and about 8,000 were granted aid.

"Yeah, I get G.A.," said Nina Atwell as she sat sharing her dinner of sliced hot dogs and rice, pinto beans and a slice of bread with her three-year-old son, Jason. "I'd rather be working, but who's going to take care of the baby?"

Jim Edmunds, a 23-year-old carpenter, said he would rather work too. "I spent all my money on a Greyhound ticket to get out here from El Paso and I haven't been able to find a job. I've been looking every day. The problem is, I don't have a local address I can use when I apply for a job. If my General Assistance comes through I can get a hotel room and have a place for them to contact me."

While San Francisco's assistance program is considered one of the best anywhere, like most assistance programs, it provides for the needy with charts and formulas that do not take into account the individual's situation.

Still, there is the occasional person, like Don Jacoby, who manages to make more than most with what he's got. Jacoby lives in the Marina District.

"Me and my partner have a pretty good little gig goin'," the short, stocky, 58-year-old said.

"We camp in the bushes close to the Palace of Fine Arts. It's pretty good there — the bushes are real thick so nobody can see you in there. We cook in there and everything."

Jacoby explained that he and his partner have a small business, of sorts.

"We collect aluminum cans out at the Marina and we got to know all the people in the yacht club and they save their cans for us," he said. "You know, they party a lot on those boats and they go through a lot of beer and soda.

"We've got this little shopping cart and we load it up with cans. We crush them first and take them on down to Reynold's aluminum — they pay 27 cents a pound for them. Sometimes we just take them over to Safeway. They pay a little less, but it is a lot closer."

******

The buildings on Leavenworth Street between Eddy and Ellis streets are typical Tenderloin: washed out, with dirt-streaked windows, tattered curtains and battered security gates. The Hospitality House shelter is not different. At 11 p.m. the line for beds starts to form. Several winos straggle into the line — the 11:30 curfew allows for later drinking than most of the other shelters.

At 11:45, the drifters have still not been let in, but that is the life of the homeless — waiting in lines. Lines to eat, lines to sleep, lines to take a shower, lines to use the bathroom. It is innumerable hours walking the street, it is nothing at all to do but walk the streets. It is sore feet and a sore body that never gets enough rest. Moreover, it is stress, the stress of a life with no certainties, the stress of knowing you may have blown your only shot at life. The one truth for the homeless is that there is no beating the system — everything gotten has been heavily paid for.

Close to midnight the workers come down to let the people in. There is sleeping space for only the first 80.

A sign at the entrance prohibits drugs, weapons and violence. The stairs leading up to the sleeping room are narrow and poorly lit. The sleeping room is rectangular with barred windows at the street side of the building. Its walls have holes punched in them. A few dilapidated couches and chairs have been pushed back to make room for the lucky 80 to sleep on the cement floor.

People claim their spot on the floor by lying where it suits them. Most of the men do not have a blanket or sleeping bag. One person rolls out a piece of scrap carpeting he carries with him.

An old man with white hair and beard lies coughing on the cement floor. He rolls onto his side and pulls his coat tightly around himself. Seeing a tattered copy of the Yellow Pages, he pulls it under his head as a pillow and closes his eyes. They do not shut out the lights at night at the Hospitality House. He will have to get up and out at 7 a.m. and go get in line for something to eat.

The workers watch a small portable black-and-white television as the lucky 80 try to sleep. There is some discussion about which program to watch. They settle on "The Untouchables."

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Newspaper 'delivery boy' makes rounds at age 68

By Peggy Sotcher

Paperboys sure ain't what they used to be.

The stereotypical paper boy works for a measly wage, delivering the local morning paper so he can make it to after-school football or basketball practice. He rises at 4 a.m. with mom's help, downs a cup of hot chocolate, straddles his Stingray one-speed and balances his dirty canvas saddlebags carefully as he tosses the newspaper in the bushes, under the car or on the wet lawn, but never, never on the porch.

Al "A.J." Dirksen is no typical paper boy.

A 68-year-old carrier, Dirksen either hits the porch or retrieves the paper and tries again. He sticks notes between the pages of his customers' Wall Street Journal introducing himself and asking for suggestions about how to improve service. He makes about $400 a month on his route, which "nicely supplements" his social security.

Dirksen, a former SF State professor, is not a rookie in the door-to-door delivery business. As a kid, he delivered the Illinois State Register. More recently, he delivered USA Today after finishing his Wall Street Journal route at 3 a.m., but said because the company was so disorganized he often had to wait for the papers, which was frustrating. He also delivered telephone directories last year.

Dirksen doesn't have a pat answer as to why he chose to deliver the Journal, but said he likes to keep busy and likes to do something different. He also wanted to prove that "anyone can get a job of some kind."

"I could be playing golf, but I'd rather be doing this. It's like golf in a way. I'm always trying to improve."

Just before Christmas, Herb Caen was tipped off to Dirksen's curious employment and put an item in his column about him. It earned Dirksen enough notoriety that he has had a few new starts on his route because of it and was given "a couple bottles of wine, some cheese and a couple of gratuities from the affluent people on the route."

The day of the interview, Dirksen finished his 165-paper route in 2¾ hours, one of his best times. Rain slows him down an hour because he has to put plastic bags on all the papers.

"I don't know if this is an original invention or not, but it sure helps me out," he said as he hooked some plastic newspaper bags above the passenger's window.

"And you need to keep lots of these handy," he said of the fat, beige rubber bands he piled on the dashboard.

It was 11 p.m. At 220 Battery St., the work of cable car construction workers echoed in the empty downtown streets, as workers unloaded stacks of the Wall Street Journal from the delivery truck and stacked them on the sidewalk.

Dirksen pulled up in his silver Toyota Tercel. His golfing analogy seemed appropriate — he was dressed in white shoes, navy slacks and a light blue Izod cardigan. He exchanged his bright madras fishing hat for a navy and white WSJ baseball cap.

The newspapers, stacked bundles of 50, each with an address label directing the paperboy to the correct porch, were covered with plastic.

Dirksen searched the sidewalk for the papers marked for his route, which covers about 25 miles in the Pacific-California-Divisadero-Arguello streets area.

"This is the guy who tipped Caen off," he said, pointing to the addressed paper on top of one of his stacks. "Donald Magnin. Some sort of relative to that Cyril Magnin. He's near the end of the route. I usually lay his up real tight near the door, not near the grass."

He piled most of the papers in the trunk, but put the stack for the first part of the route on the passenger seat. He also grabbed a few unaddressed copies "in case some are wrinkled or torn, the company likes us to give out good copies."

At the first stop, near California and Presidio streets, Dirksen got out of the car — "I can throw some from the car, but usually I get out" — folded the paper and showed- off his throw. A combination underhand/frisbee throw, he laughed and said, "What a throw. No curve on that one. I can see why some pitchers have off days. I used to put this one inside the gate, but they don't tip or anything, so now I just throw it at the foot of the gate."

Dennis Bertch, who works in the Dow Jones office on Battery Street, coordinates the nighttime delivery. He said of Dirksen, "He's one of the best. He could have a Ph.D. in delivery."

"No," Dirksen reminded him, "I got my Ph.D in chemistry."

But at SF State, Dirksen taught neither chemistry nor newspaper delivery. He taught seminars in business ethics and policy, even though he has a great interest in international business.

"Americans need people with finesse overseas. I have more finesse than Shultz or Weinberger," he said and shook his head.

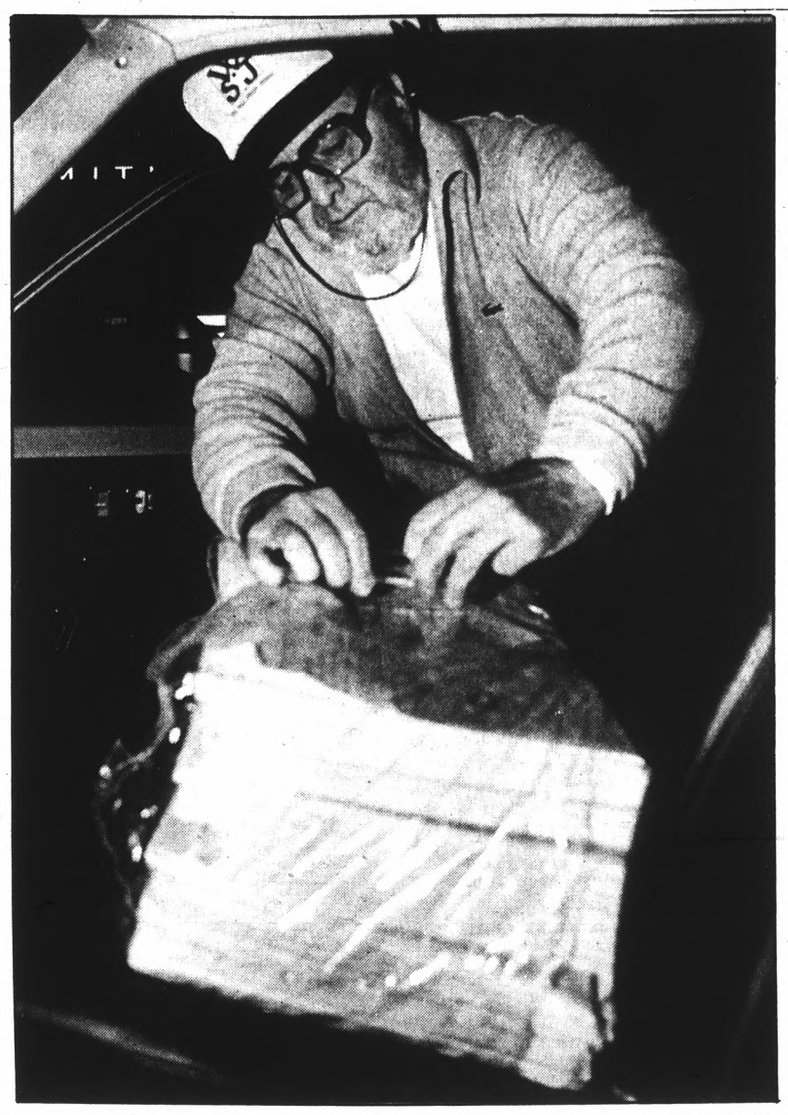
Although he didn't teach international business at SF State or at Northern Illinois University, where he transferred from in September 1978, he uses his knowledge and experience volunteering with SCOPE, a group of retired business executives interested in beginning entrepreneurships. SCOPE is sponsored by the Small Business Association.

"I consult a variety of people, like one guy who is importing gemstones from Brazil. Many of these people don't have college degrees or college experience. College can be a serious handicap to some people. It pigeon-holes them, so they can't think beyond their MBA's."

Dirksen said he doesn't think he could teach again, "unless it was in a maverick position."

He and his wife, Louise, want to move from their Stonestown apartment to the south of France "away from the tourists."

Maybe there, Dirksen can stomp grapes for a fine French wine.



By Toru Kawana

A.J. Dirksen, a former SF State professor, pops the cord on the first stack of Wall Street Journals on his route.

Schwartz

Continued from Page 1.

plinary studies department. State law prohibits reversal of a tenure decision so the group is asking only that Schwartz's tenure be based somewhere other that in their department.

Throughout the two days of grievance hearings Ianni and Stewart claimed that consultation did take place. Stewart noted that three meetings occurred between one or more members of the HRTP committee and Ianni or Romberg before Schwartz was granted tenure.

HRTP committee members claimed, however, that although meetings occurred, consultation was not part of them. HRTP committee member Marilyn Heilfron, professor of psychology, testified that during the meeting that Romberg attended, "we were pretty much an audience." Heilfron added, "I'll make a blanket statement about the meetings. We were never asked about anything."

During the hearing, Stewart charged that Romberg invited the HRTP committee to provide more facts to support their position against tenure and they failed to do so. Stewart emphasized that the "final authority to grant tenure lies with the President," and said "the President's actions were consistent with statewide policy." Stewart also said that the remedy sought by the group, revocation of tenure, "is illegal and irrelevant to the charge of lack of consultation."

Commenting on the case, Professor Marshall Windmiller of the department of International Relations said the grievance raises the questions of "whether the rules which say that faculty is qualified to determine who will teach are real rules or sham rules." Windmiller speculated that if tenure decision making is taken out of the hands of faculty the quality of teaching will decline and students will be negatively affected.

"The issue of how you decide who is qualified to teach is central to academic freedom," Windmiller said.

Bill Littell, professor of psychology and chairman of the Grievance Hearing Committee said his committee will make a recommendation regarding the grievance to President Chai-Wei Woo within a few weeks. Littel's committee will judge whether or not the administration consulted with the HRTP committee before awarding Schwartz tenure. Woo will respond to the committee's recommendation within two weeks after receiving it. If Woo rejects the recommendation of the Grievance Hearing Committee, the dispute could go into binding arbitration.

DPS

Continued from Page 1.

last spring, shortly before completing their two-year job probation periods. Sheehan charged their dismissals were "discriminatory and retaliatory because of their union activity."

According to union attorney Bill Curtis, "During mandatory probation an employee may be fired without cause but it can't be for discriminatory reasons."

Schorle said Sheehan and the two officers were fired because of their, "immaturity, poor judgment, poor report writing skills and incompetence." He said he did not know of their union affiliation.

Ceruti, who was dismissed last June, five days before his probation was up, heard two DPS sergeants testify that Schorle had told them a few weeks earlier Ceruti would make his probation. Schorle denied this, saying he had made the decision to fire Ceruti two months earlier.

"In my mind the decision was made in April as his (Ceruti's) probationary period was drawing to a close," said Schorle.

On the first day of the three-day hearing, union representative and current patrol officer Jim Hall settled his grievance.

"Hall will be able to remove or rebutt adverse comments contained in his file," said Curtis. Hall said he had been discriminated against when he was denied the right to attach a rebuttal to uncomplimentary evaluations.

Sheehan, who said, "People in the DPS are afraid to join the union," has had 6 years experience in police work.

In 18 months at the DPS she received 18 letters of commendation, including two from then Vice President Konnilyn Feig.

Sheehan had been given one written reprimand in 1983 for which she filed a grievance and won 30 days prior to her dismissal, which came 6 months before the end of her probation.

In 1982, Sheehan's second and only other written evaluation said her performance had deteriorated. She said she asked for guidance on ways to improve.

Under Schorle's orders, Sheehan was to have been given a written evaluation at least every two months by her supervisor, Lt. Richard Van Slyke. Although Sheehan was fired in March 1983, her last formal evaluation was in May 1982. Van Slyke conducted periodic informal oral evaluations but failed to comply with the order because he said, "I was neglectful."

Sheehan's personal suits against Schorle, DPS and the university are pending litigation.

In addition to her rehiring, Sheehan seeks general damages of $1 million and punitive damages of $3 million from the state, SF State, the CSU trustees and the Chancellor, former president of SF State Paul Romberg, Schorle and Van Slyke.

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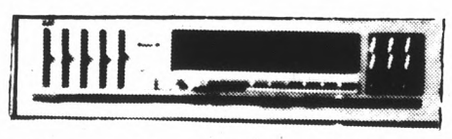
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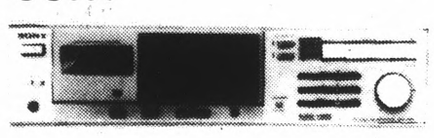
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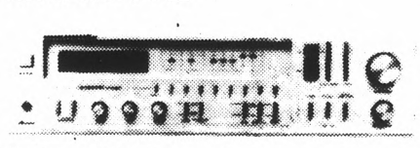
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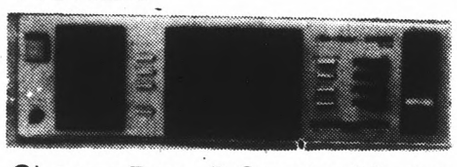
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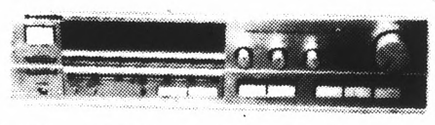
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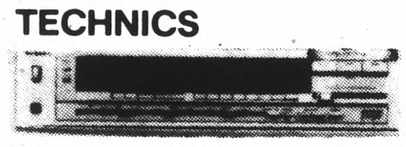
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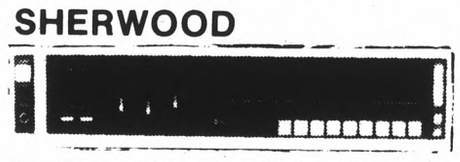
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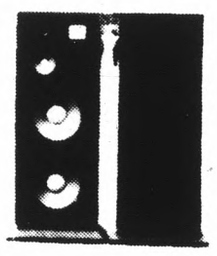


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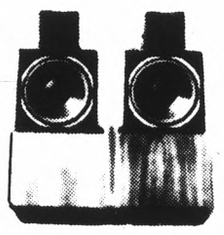
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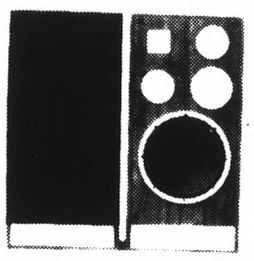
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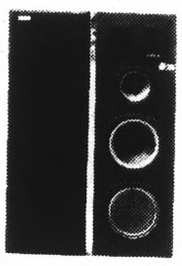
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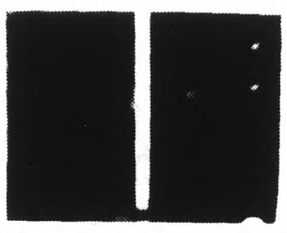
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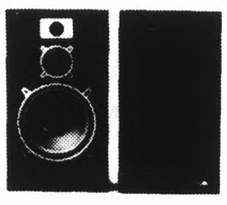
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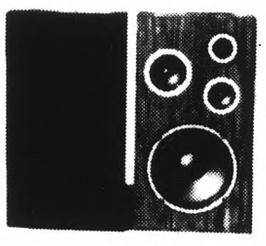
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Angela Davis seeks U.S. vice presidency

SF State instructor Angela Davis was named vice-presidential candidate of the U.S. Communist Party Monday.

Davis, 39, will run with perennial presidential candidate Gus Hall, 73, general secretary of the Communist Party. The two ran in 1980, receiving 45,000 votes.

Davis will teach two courses this semester: History of Afro-American Women in the Women's Studies department and Women, Class and Race in Ethnic Studies.

A member of the Communist Party since 1968, she was fired from her job as profesor at UCLA in 1969 because of her party membership.

Davis later gained national attention when she was tried and eventually acquitted of murder and kidnapping after an aborted attempt to free Soledad brother George Jackson. The shootout at the Marin Civic Center killed Jackson's brother, two escaping prisoners and the judge they held hostage. She was accused of supplying the weapons and a rented van.

Davis was unable to attend the nominating conference in New York because of the death of her father in Birmingham, Ala.

Disaster

Continued from Page 1.

for a week to save $50,000 in utility bills.

"They gambled and I lost," said Moakley.

Moakley is dreading having to tell the instructors about their videotapes being ruined.

"I wish I could give the videotapes to Plant Operations and have them explain it to the professors," said Moakley.

Because of the flooding, the Center cannot do photography work and television service will be limited.

Although many of the machines were not sprayed by the sprinklers, condensation developed in them. The 23 workers at the Center have spent much of January taking apart the machines and drying them off in an effort to save them.

But the condensation is hard to remove and Moakley said one $14,000 machine — even after being cleaned — still has water seeping out it.

Moakley is also skeptical about the reliability of the machines that work again.

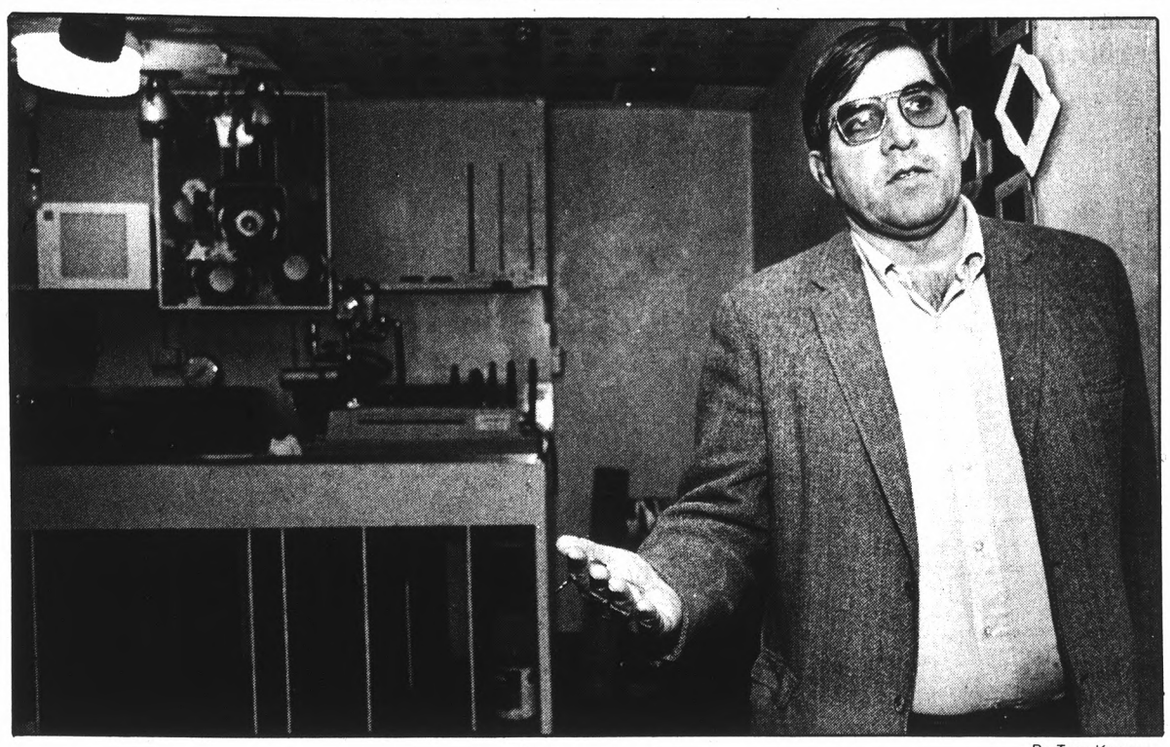
"One day the equipment might go haywire and we'll be sitting there thinking 'Geez, did I push the wrong button?'" said Moakley.

The darkroom was completely destroyed with tiles on both the ceilings and the floor ruined. Although the center cannot do any of the 10 to 15 jobs a day it normally does, some work is being sent out to professional studios.

But that is extremely expensive, he said. Moakley recently sent one job — which normally the center does for $20 to $30 — to a studio and it cost the university $300.

Plant Operations will rebuild the dark room within two weeks, said Howard.

Moakley said he hopes the steam valve problem can be solved. "We've done the Gene Kelly Singing In The Rain bit once. We don't need to do it twice."



By Toru Kawana

Frank Moakley, director of the Audio Visual Center, surveys the irreparable damage caused by the flood last month. Behind him, the dislodged ceiling is just the beginning of the destruction.

PCB

Continued from Page 1.

ning and operations. Replacing them are silicon-filled transformers with more than twice the voltage.

Plans to remove the toxic transformers were reported in Phoenix nearly two years ago. Before the end of the semester, 13 surplus transformers now stored in a vault in the basement of the Physical Education building will also be removed, said Morgan Griffiths, Howard's associate.

While this leaves 15 of the toxin-filled transformers still in operation around campus, Griffiths said there is no cause for alarm, because precautions have been taken against leaks or explosions.

All are stored in windowless concrete rooms, or "vaults," behind locked doors. Four-inch high cement dikes surround the transformers' bases to contain the black, oily chemicals should they leak onto the floor.

Griffiths said Plant Operations personnel ward off explosions by regularly servicing the switching gear that works in tandem with each transformer and taking care not to overload the equipment. But, should an explosion occur, the result could be dire.

The PCBs would be brought up to high temperatures, causing them to release toxic gases which the 1½-inch-thick wooden doors on the vaults would do little to contain. But even unheated PCBs have been shown to threaten human health.

According to Terry Wilson, public affairs officer for the western regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency, tests on laboratory animals show a connection between the presence of PCBs in the body and a higher incidence of cancer, birth defects, liver damage and tumors, and other disorders. The EPA extrapolates these results to apply to human health, Wilson said.

One SF State electrician who asked not to be identified expressed skepticism about the chemical's ill effects.

"There are a lot of old electricians around," he said. "I haven't seen one die of cancer yet."

It is PCBs' tendency to "bio-accumulate" — collect in the body's fatty tissues — that makes them most harmful, Wilson said.

"Your body can't get rid of them like it can other chemicals," he said, because PCBs do not break down and are not dissolved by the body's fluids.

The same physical property that makes PCBs a foe to human health accounts for their popularity in electronics. Pioneered by General Electric and first widely manufactured by Monsanto in the 1920s, PCBs' chemical stability made them a much better liquid insulator than their predecessor, mineral oil.

Like mineral oil, PCBs do not conduct electricity. Unlike mineral oil, the chemicals are non-flammable and retain their coolant properties for a long time.

In transformers, PCBs are circulated around the coils where the transformation of electricity, from power-line form to one acceptable to the building being served, takes place. The PCBs take heat from the coils and, sent into fins outside the transformer, lose the heat to the air before repeating the cycle.

Before Congress banned the sale, manufacture, import and export of PCBs in 1979, more than 750 million pounds were used in electrical equipment in the United States, according to one estimate. PCBs were also added to asphalt and to boiler fuel as a "stretcher," said PCBs expert Fred Sciboula, of Chemical Waste Management of Coalinga, Calif.

Disposal of the 13 surplus transformers will cost $12,275, Griffiths said, and will follow the same procedure as the disposal of the first eight.

In that procedure, said Leon Billington, president of RetroServ, Inc., which did the job, three workers first pumped the PCBs from the transformers into 30 55-gallon drums. Then both the drums and empty transformers were hauled to the company's lot outside Sacramento. There the shells were filled with solvent, allowed to sit for 18 hours, then drained into 30 more drums.

Chemical Waste Management will dispose of the flushed transformers in their Kettleman Hills landfill and incinerate the PCBs and solvent.

Griffiths said the surplus transformers should be off the campus by no later than the end of the April Break.

Both jobs were financed by state capital expenditure funds, Griffiths said. But before funding is requested to replace the remaining 15 PCBs-filled transformers, an electrical engineer will survey and size up each buildings' electrical needs. Griffiths said priority will be given the Student Union.

"There is an urgency there," he said. "State law requires that transformers with PCBs be removed from food service areas by the end of 1984."

According to Billington, a transformer in good condition and of adequate size is a good candidate for "retrofill."

In this process, the transformer is drained, flushed and filled with silicon without being moved from its original site. A filter is affixed to bring the level of PCBs in the transformers to less than 50 parts per million. Billington said retrofill can save from 30 to 50 percent on the cost of replacing transformers.

Griffiths said retrofill will be considered. "Some transformers can be flushed and reused if there is no significant damage," he said. "If transformers are adequate and fairly new, we'll see if they can be kept."

Rent

Continued from Page 7.

some middle-class families.

Portrero Hill studios cost about $350 or more per month. Travel to school on public transportation takes about 45 minutes.

NOE VALLEY

Noe Valley has become one of the city's most popular neighborhoods, rents have become fairly expensive, but not unreasonable.

The area is generally safe. Its hub of eating, drinking and shopping is 24th Street.

Studios begin at about $450 per month, as do one-bedroom apartments.

BERNAL HEIGHTS

Bernal Heights contains inexpensive housing on some of the smallest streets and lots in the city. A lot of rentals can be found in this small community. Many middle-income families are finding this the only area they can afford in San Francisco.

It is near Mission Street where public transportation is available. Apartments begin at $475 per month. Students should be aware that it takes 45 minutes to get to school via Muni.

INGLESIDE DISTRICT

The Ingleside District's advantage to the student is its proximity to SF State. It ranges from lower-income to upper middle-income, depending on which side of the tracks you're on.

Ingleside features studio apartments which start at $325 per month. Besides the relatively low housing costs is the added attraction of only a 10 minute ride on the 29 Sunset bus to get to school.

PARKMERCED

Parkmerced is a stone's throw from campus. Students and elderly make up this low crime community.

Studio apartments begin at about $450 per month.

Fees

Continued from Page 1.

will be used to replace library personnel laid off this year. Euster said she is "pleased the governor is putting more emphasis on higher education," although the library needs even more money for personnel and books because of this year's cutbacks. During the last two weeks of December, books piled up waiting to be shelved because of the lack of staff, she said.

Deukmejian was not able to do what he wanted for higher education in 1983-84, said Kevin Brett, the governor's assistant press secretary. "The budget that we have put through, if that doesn't exhibit our commitment to higher education, nothing will," said Brett.

The California State Students Association is not so enthusiastic.

"Obviously, an increase in the CSU budget is being received quite well," said Paul Knepprath, legislative advocate for the group. But, citing the budget cuts of the past three years and this year's $250 fee increase, Knepprath said students need a fee decrease of more than $42.

NOTICE

The audited financial statements of the Associated Students, Inc. for FY 82-83 are presently on file at the administrative office of the Associated Students, Student Union Building, M106. Statements are available for review by the public during normal business hours, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

McColm awaits word on trial

By John R. Moses

A lawsuit charging sexual discrimination and civil rights violations filed last year against SF State and the Broadcast Communication Arts Department still awaits the verdict of a federal judge.

The case has been in limbo since late November when testimony in the month-long trial ended.

Former television and radio acting instructor Patricia McColm charged the BCA Department's Hiring, Retention and Tenure Commitee with promoting less qualified male job applicants to tenured positions she said she qualified for.

McColm also charged members of the HRT with harassing her for filing a grievance over hiring procedures, and cutting her class load in an attempt to force her to quit. She testified this harassment was in part brought about by faculty members who discovered she was living with Dr. Herbert Zettl, the chairman of the HRT.

Describing McColm as a victim of departmental politics, the suit asks for McColm's reinstatement as a lecturer and five years of back pay.

McColm declined to comment to the possible outcome of the case until District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel renders her verdict. But, her attorney Alberta Blumin, said she thinks McColm will win.

"I think our chances are good, but we'll have to wait and see. It's all up to the judge," Blumin said.

California State Attorney John Davidson, defending the university, said McColm's earlier loss before an all woman grievance committee, before she filed the lawsuit, indicates her chances before the federal court.

"I'll be very disappointed if we lose this one," Davidson said.

Neither side offered a dollar estimate of how much McColm might collect should she win.

The suit names eight current and three former BCA faculty members as defendants as well as the trustees of the California State University system, Provost Lawrence Ianni, former President Paul Romberg and former Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke. The trial's list of witnesses reads like a departmental roster. BCA Chairman Dr. Ronald Compesi, Zettl, former BCA Chairman Stuart Hyde and some of McColm's former students were among those called to the stand.

Compesi testified that McColm's students seemed fearful of grade reprisals from McColm if she saw their evaluations of her. Zettl admitted to "exaggerating" some of McColm's good points in letters of recommendation. The students testified both for and against her.

Hyde said McColm didn't have the organizational skills and the level of professionalism a university instructor needs, and that she ran her class like "kindergarten."

She was hired largely because of her extensive theatrical background and her intelligence, Hyde said.

Woo

Continued from Page 1.

what to expect when he arrived in the United States, he said.

Woo described his 45-minute meeting with Zhao as warm and cordial. He said the premier is a friendly, down-to-earth man with a sense of humor. He is not like the early press images that colored Zhao as uncharismatic and dull, Woo said.

"Those reports say more about us than him. We want our politicians to be spectacular and glib. But most of the world's leaders are more low key and less image-oriented."

Instead, Zhao is a problem solver, Woo said. "He talks about facts and events rather than philosophizing."

As a doer, Zhao is credited with transforming China's Sichuan Province from an economic disaster with 100 million starving people into an agricultural success.

Woo believes the visit represents a major breakthrough. Although presidents Nixon and Carter did much to further American relations with China, efforts of the past several years have focused on the differences between the countries, Woo said.

"Now we're looking for areas of common interest rather than areas of difference. And there are more areas of agreement than disagreement. This shift is very important."

Among the most important common interests, said Woo, are industry, technology, culture and business. He stresses the need for cooperation.

According to Woo, China's trade with the United States is now less than $6 billion per year. But given encouragement, it could easily grow to $60 billion per year.

Of Zhao's goals for nation's that border the Pacific, Woo said Zhao wants to encourage trade and industrial-technological exchange. Zhao also strongly believes no foreign power should have political influence over any Chinese country. This includes not just China, but also Taiwan and Hong Kong.

"Every Chinese believes China includes Hong Kong and Taiwan — that they are one nation. It is only a question of which government will represent China. This point Americans don't apprehend. The Chinese feel we're interfering with internal affairs," Woo said of U.S. involvement in Taiwan.

Although the more-than 5 million people of Hong Kong are apprehensive in general about the probable withdrawal of British rule, Woo said that for the most part they look positively toward reunification with China.

"Words on paper don't mean very much, but the people of Hong Kong are thinking very deeply and positvely about the change. They want to take control of their own fate."

The Chinese have promised to allow Hong Kong to maintain its capitalistic economy for at least 50 years after British leases expire in 1997 — just 13 years from now.

According to Woo, reunification efforts of Taiwan have not yet reached this advanced stage. There are still holdouts who are skeptical of China, he said.

"China really wants to talk with Taiwan. The pro-Taiwan element says, 'What would it hurt?' But the Taiwan government, up to this point, does not want to talk.

"China does not want to use force," said Woo. "It wants to talk. It wants trade China is not interested in swallowing up Taiwan."

Woo's visit with Zhao was only one of several major contacts he made while in China. In Beijing he also visited with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel Jr. and various education and science ministers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In Shanghai he met with Mayor Wong Daohan and a delegation of educators and ministers of technology and industry. And in Hong Kong he was a three-day guest of the vice-chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Throughout the trip, Woo and his wife traveled at their own expense, less a small private grant Woo receives from the National Science Foundation. There was no state funding.

To Woo, the yearly trips to China, which he has taken during the Christmas break for the past seven years, are purely a side interest to his role as academician.

Yet he does see potential benefit to SF State from his visits. Such benefit could take the form of funding or academic exchange. This year one of Woo's colleagues from Fudan University, Professor Tao Ruibao, is a visiting resident scholar at SF State.

"If a citizen is capable of being a bridge between two countries, they should do it," Woo said. "But they should also know their limitations. My job is here at the university."

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No Japanese language is required for classroom instruction. Prefer persons with one to two years job or teaching experience, or master's degrees. An orientation and training are given in Tokyo.

Information on salary, transportation and housing can be obtained by providing International Education Services with a detailed resume and a letter indicating an interest in the position.

Personal interviews will be held in San Francisco and Los Angeles in late March 1984, and in Hawaii in April 1984. Selected applicants will be expected in Tokyo from June to October, 1984.

Arts

But seriously, folks

Sobel schticks to comedy

By Noma Faingold

Barry Sobel is not exactly the first Jewish comic to get the hell out of Brooklyn and seek stardom in California.

But if Sobel were really serious about making it, he would wear a powder blue tuxedo on stage. It works for Shecky Green.

Does Sobel think he can open for Sinatra in Levis and Pumas?

Sobel, you're nobody until you tee up with Rickles.

O.K. Sobel is the only comedian to play in front of a quarter of a million people at the 1982 US Festival, but has he played Vegas?

He's been one of the privileged to play The Improv in Los Angeles and he was featured on cable television comedy specials. But has he filled in for Carson on the Tonight Show? No. He has never even chatted with Ed McMahon.

At 6'1" and 155 pounds, Sobel, 24, has no room for a pot belly. Buddy Hackett would not approve.

Working a room

Sobel is casual, but bounces around recklessly from subject to subject.

On this night, he doesn't know where his set is going. Nor is he visibly concerned that he doesn't have control of the audience.

At Cobb's Comedy Pub, the stage looks more like the Our Gang playhouse than a nightclub catering to the Marina District: a fake fireplace, a fake window, sheaf-of-wheat curtains usually reserved for Kansas kitchens and an E-Z Brick backdrop.

Comedienne Kit Hollerback, master of ceremonies, warmly introduces Sobel. He comes on stage and re-introduces himself with much hype and walks off. Hollerback walks back on stage for an additional Sobel introduction, this one less flattering. He hesitates, then re-appears, thanking the audience. The show is over, he informs them.

Sobel says he likes to start his act at a low level. He told the audience, "Right now we're at about minus-four."

By the time Sobel broke even by delivering media-oriented bits and using his how-can-you-not-like-this-fellow charm, a Phoenix photographer was shooting close-ups. "You must be from San Francisco State. You still have the lens cap on." Sobel started posing like a catalogue model. "How's this?" Click.

"Can I see one of your cameras?" The photographer reluctantly hands it over to Sobel. "Never give a comedian anything. How does this work?" Click. He takes a picture of the floor. Click — a picture of the ceiling.

"Take another one, asshole!" a woman shouts from the back of the room.

Instant minus-four.

Following the show, Sobel, who attended SF State for a year, reflected on audience participation. "I don't think anyone's ever used the term asshole before. Tonight it was kind of a strange thing. They (the audience) came with some sort of Fellini concept. They went with it, and I respect that."

Working a dressing room

Sobel would like to think he has more control in an interview.

"You live in L.A. now?" the reporter asked.

"Yes I do. It's smoggy just like people say. Your eyes are tearing and your nose is clogged up and everyone's so phony and spread apart and this is just on the plane down there.

"I wanted you to have that on tape just in case you needed some levity."

While he answers questions about his show business future, he begins to tear a sheet of paper into small pieces, letting them fall onto his lap, then picking them up and tearing them into smaller pieces.

". . . I want to keep going. Again, the word is growing.

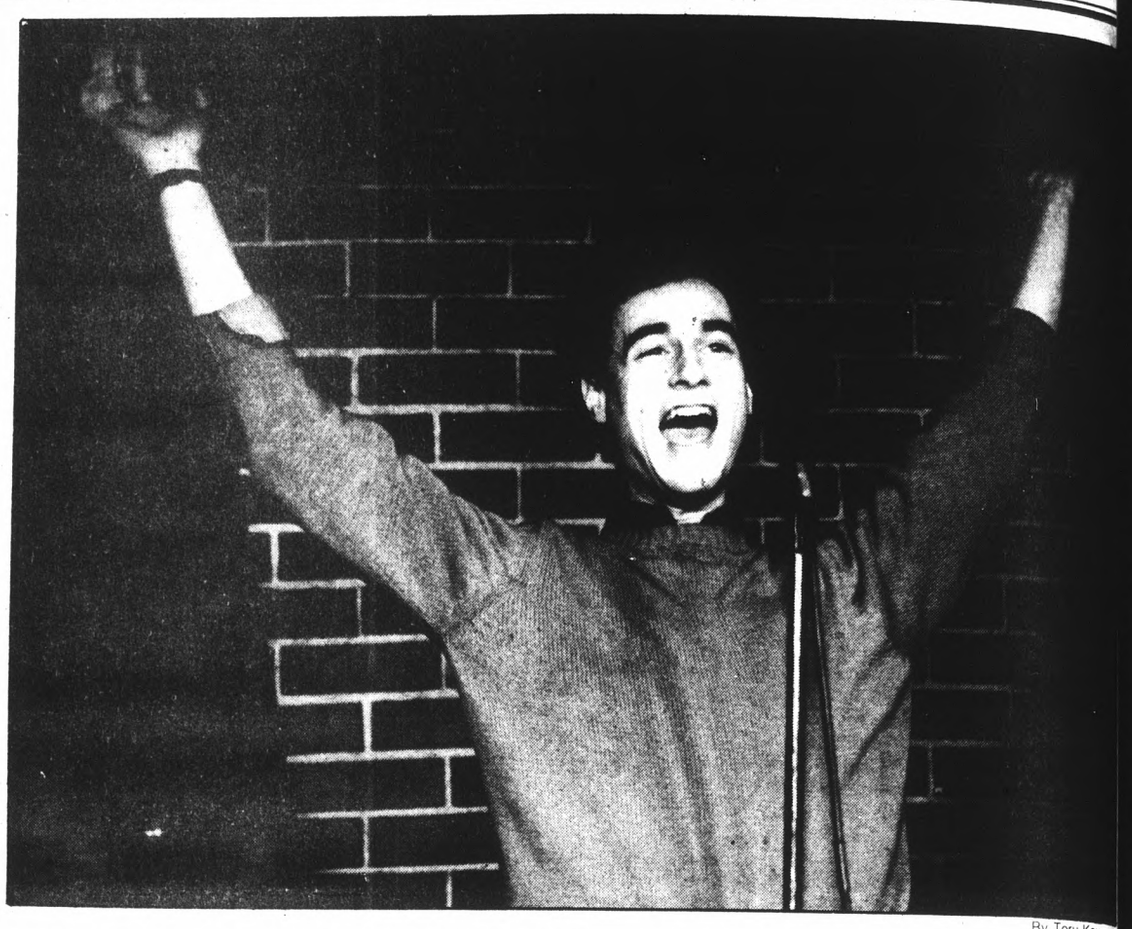
"Do you want me to add some levity in here? 'Cause it might come out really boring."

After he finishes tearing up the paper (it had reached the powder form), he began fondling a four-color brochure.

The phone rings. A potential audience member is trying to decide whether to see Sobel or another popular local comedian, Bobby Slayton in San Leandro.

"You saw Sobel? You didn't like him? You did? This is Sobel right now. Why do you want to see Slayton? Here's Slayton. 'Yeah the Jews, the Chinese, the gays — imitating Slayton's fast-talking, raspy New Yorker voice. I've had it with all these people . . .'

"If you want that, it's up to you. But I've got some new material. It's fresh."



By Toru Kawara

Comedian Barry Sobel, who appeared at the 1982 US Festival, says he has a silly way of looking at life.

Sobel even gives the caller directions to Cobb's.

"What do you think makes you funny?" asked the reporter, obviously an aspiring "Entertainment Tonight" correspondent.

"What do you think it is?" Sobel challenged, leaning back in his office chair, most likely tired of fidgeting from side to side.

The reporter, caught a little off guard said, "Um, well, I think you're, uh, energetic. That's part of it and kind of, almost silly, but not stupid-silly, you know?"

He could barely wait for her to finish.

"Right. I have a silly way of looking at life and life is pretty silly. That sounds like an end-of-an-article quote if I ever heard one."

Barry Sobel will host a comedy benefit for the American Diabetes Association Monday, Jan. 30, at the Other Cafe.

Singer Nina Hagen growls, struts and plays 'her way'

By Noma Faingold

Forget labels when it comes to eclectic singer Nina Hagen.

Last Friday night in a sold-out engagement at the Kabuki Theater, the native East German was the "Sybil" of song.

Hagen incorporated almost every kind of music in her act, from raw funk to yodeling during a reggae number.

Every song she performed, whether it was a German, almost unrecognizable version of Michael Jackson's "Beat It," or David Bowie's "Golden Years," was done Hagen's way, with urgency and camp.

It was like being an innocent bystander in the "Theater of the Absurd." The audience mainly consisted of artistic punk rockers, who took themselves all too seriously. Several men sported orderly mohawk hairstyles, while women wore strategically-torn clothing with matching high-fashion spiked heels.

Hagen's costume was deceptive. Tight black spandex pants and a bright green and orange bulky vest looked tacky enough to be found on someone roller skating in Venice, California.

But the second she opened her mouth and began belting out a German torch song called, "Zarah," she became a pre-World War II guttural cabaret singer and the audience was transported to a decadent Berlin burlesque nightclub at the peak of the depression.

She raised her arms as the music faded and segued into a frenetic English techno-pop continuation of the song. Vocally, she remained intense, even as she held a final satirically operatic note.

Next was a German adaptation of the Tubes rocker, "White Punks on Dope."

Even though nearly a third of the hour-and-a-half set was comprised of hits previously recorded by other artists, it wasn't like listening to Marilyn McCoo doing the "Solid Gold Countdown" on television.

"New York, New York," an original Hagen song — not the Liza Minnelli anthem — may have been her most polished, fresh and energetic number.

> Hagen belted out a German torch song, becoming a cabaret singer in decadent Berlin.

Musically, it combined the slick but ominous, synthesized arrangement, with the limitless and unpredictable vocal range of Hagen, who dipped so low, she growled like the demon in "The Exorcist," and wailed to such heights, she sounded like the late Minnie Ripperton.

The petite Hagen strutted and kicked like one of the Rockettes during the instrumental part of the song, overshadowing her versatile four-piece band.

The verses were clever. "New York City is my favorite place, 'cause I know so many people with a golden face. Uh huh, uh huh."

Every inflection broke the rules of normal singing.

To understand Hagen's off-beat approach to music, a look at her past may provide insight.

She was born in East Berlin, 28 years ago. Her mother was an actress and her father a writer.

She studied music at a school geared toward popular music in East Germany. She first performed in Poland, singing Janice Joplin, Tina Turner and other blues songs.

In 1977, she went to London and got involved with the punk rock music scene, soon to become a cult figure in Europe.

Four albums later, and now a resident of Los Angeles, Hagen's music encompasses the sublime to the ridiculous.

During the concert, she sang a couple of cuts from her 1982 "Nunsex-monkrock" LP, which dove into religion and mysticism with a vengence.

"The Future is Now" had a dismal, apocalyptic mood, the way the Doors used to sound. Musically, there was no focal point.

There were other serious message songs during the evening such as, "African Reggae." But if the audience wanted a political sermon, they would have gone to see the Clash at the Civic Auditorium.

What this Nina Hagen audience will remember is when she out-rapped Grand Master Flash on her original song, "What It Is."

They will also remember that at times, after reaching out to the fans closest to the stage, Hagen teasingly pulled her hand back before they could touch her.

The finale, a third encore, was appropriate. Wearing a long black wig and a glittering black and white peasant dress, she ran back on stage and sang a punk version of the Frank Sinatra standard, "My Way," while playfully tumbling on stage.

This Week

Art

The University Art Gallery in room 201 of the Arts and Industry Building exhibits student paintings, sculpture, photos and ceramics. The gallery usually displays three different exhibits every semester for a period of three weeks or longer. Hours are noon to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. Free admission.

Display showcases located throughout the Arts and Industry Building feature student paintings and lithographs all semester.

The Student Union Art Gallery in the Student Union exhibits student art throughout the semester. Hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays. Pastel figure drawings by Robert Horning and clay sculpture by Ann Jeremias will be featured through Feb. 14.

Oil paintings by Thomas Leaver will be exhibited on the White Walls of the Student Union basement lounge through Feb. 10.

"Civil Disobedience in the Anti-Nuclear Movement," a photographic study by Keith Holmes and Paul Miller, will be displayed on the Union Depot Walls in the Student Union basement through Feb. 3.

The J. Paul Leonard Library exhibits various works of art throughout the building all semester.

"William Blake: Illustrator of the Sacred and Profane," with reproductions of Blake's drawings, watercolors and engravings will be exhibited through Feb. 22 in the first floor hallway.

"Papal Patronage of the Arts in Italy," an exhibit of books and prints from the de Bellis Collection, runs through Feb. 10. The collection is located on the sixth floor of the library and is open to the public from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

Dance

Auditions for the City Celebration/City Arts Ethnic Dance Festival will be held on Saturday and Sunday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in McKenna Theater. To audition call 474-3914 or 468-1650. Open to the public. Free admission.

Film

New and classic films will be shown in the Union Depot in the Student Union on Monday and Thursday



nights. Cartoons and experimental films will be shown on Wednesdays. All events begin at 5 p.m. Free admission.

Thursday: The Tubes and Bob Marley videos.

Friday: The comedy film "Blazing Saddles".

Monday: "Fast Times at Ridgemont High," a comedy film.

Wednesday: A Paul McCartney rock video.

The Associated Students presents a series of new and classic films throughout the semester in the Barbary Coast of the Student Union. The films will be shown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is $2, students and $2.50, general. "Wargames" will be shown on Feb. 2 and 3.

Music

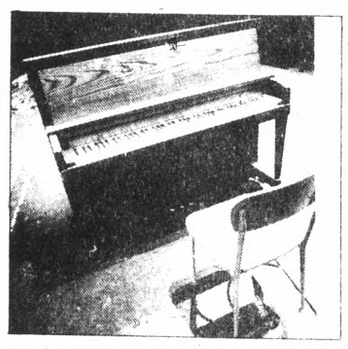
McKenna Theater, located in the Creative Arts Building, presents 10 musical events. Among those events scheduled throughout the semester, the renowned Philadelphia String Quartet and the Spring Opera Showcase will be featured in April. Pianist Fernando Laires will perform on Feb. 1. General admission is $3.50.

A series of four recitals by students, faculty and professional musicians will be offered at Knuth Hall, located in the Creative Arts Building, beginning on Feb. 26. General admission is usually $3.50.

The Defectors, a new wave rock band, will perform in the Barbary Coast on Feb. 1 from 12-2 p.m. Admission is free.

The Music Listening Center on the Terrace Level of the Student Union offers a wide variety of music, including rock, jazz, soul, salsa, classical and comedy. Campus station KSFS and other Bay Area radio stations are also available.

The Union Depot offers live entertainment every Tuesday night beginning at 5 p.m. The reggae band Celestial Lions will perform Tues., Jan. 31. Free admission.



Theater

The Brown Bag Theater, located in room 104 of the Creative Arts Building, offers a different dramatic performance every week from noon to 1 p.m. Tuesday through Friday. The plays are performed by advanced actors and directors from the Drama Department. Seating is limited. Free admission.

Student actors and directors present independent theater productions in Showcases on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Performances at 4 p.m. will take place in the Studio Theater in room 107 of the Creative Arts Building and 1 p.m performances will be held in the Little Theater, room 102 of the Creative Arts Building. Free admission.

Lectures

The Poetry Center sponsors poetry readings every Thursday at 2 p.m. in rooms A-E of the Student Union basement.

EMBAJE dance auditions

SF State EMBAJE dance ensemble will hold auditions for intermediate level dancers on Friday, Jan. 27 in Gym 106 at 12:30-2 p.m. EMBAJE is an acronym for ethnic, modern, ballet, afro-Haitian, jazz and experimental dance.

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Sports

Gators set sights on Chico

By Deidre Harrison

Buoyed by its two hard-won victories weekend, the SF State men's basket- team looks confident. That's good ause the Gators need to defeat both their upcoming opponents, Stanislaus d Sacramento, if they hope to catch rthern California Athletic Confer- e leader Chico State.

After Friday's victory over Sonoma, 62, and Saturday's squeaker against Davis, 63-60, the Gator conference ord is 4-1, 10-7 overall. Chico leads conference with a 5-0 record.

The Gators' only conference loss he Jan. 7 against Chico, a heart- aker decided by one point in over- e. It is the only game to go into over- e so far this season. SF State will get econd chance at the Wildcats Feb. 4 the home court.

"One of my goals," said head coach vin Wilson, "is never lose a confer- ce home game. If you don't lose at me, and only lose half the time on the d, you'll be conference champions."

The Gators' preseason schedule, hich began Nov. 25, included several vision I and Division II scholarship ms, teams with the financial backing recruit the most talented players. The tors went 6-6 preseason, showing they uld hold their own in a tough sched- e. Surprisingly, one of the most signifi- nt and encouraging games in those 12 eseason bouts was not a win but the -70 loss to Santa Clara, now first place in Division I's WCAC.

The Santa Clara game signaled the end of preseason play. The first conference play was a road game against Humboldt.

Humboldt was no match for the Gators, who took the game 60-52. "We shot terribly," said Wilson. "Our defense carried us."

After Chico, the Gators faced Hayward. Spurred on by the Chico loss, SF State rolled over Hayward, 73-55. Welch came up with 18 points.

The Gators scored their two most recent victories this weekend. On the home court Friday against Sonoma State, the Gators surged forward from a 49-49 tie with 10:04 left in the game to a 79-62 victory. Andre Sparks, 6-foot-2-inch guard, and Welch scored 16 of the 17 final Gator points.

Saturday's game against the UC Davis Aggies, played in the Davis gym, looked dismal at half time, the Gators trailing 19-36. Assistant Gator coach Gary Trousdale described it as "the worst first half I've ever seen. It was a comedy act."

"We just thought we were going to win automatically," Hazell said. "What really turned us around was when the halftime stats were read and the crowd started to laugh. They laughed at us. We got really pissed and started to play."

More than 1,100 people attended the Davis game. The Gators hit only 22 percent of their shots in the first half, but, by the end of game, 44 percent of their shots ended up in the basket.

The Gators have only three returning players: Patrick Sandle, Everett Johnson and Steve Lavin, 6-foot guard. Hazell, a veteran of the 1981-82 season, was red-shirted last season because of a knee injury. Besides Sparks, Welch and Lopez, the Gator players are Don Bagley (6-foot guard), John Corbin (5-foot-9-inch guard), Mike McNairy (6-foot-6-inch center), Marichal Gilbert (6-foot-3-inch forward) and Lloyd Johnson (6-foot-5-inch forward).

Welch is one of the season's most notable players. A top scorer every game, he racked up 18 points against both Chico and Hayward and 26 against Santa Clara. On the court, he seems to float above the arms and elbows seething underneath the basket, placing his ball neatly through the hoop.

Sandle is another leading scorer, coming up with 14 points against Humboldt and 13 against Davis. Johnson is the leading rebounder almost every game.

"He's really improved," said Wilson. "As he has improved, the team has improved. He started out playing backyard basketball, he'd been out of practice for a couple of years. Now he's really understanding the game."

Wilson also calls the team "a second-half team." Converting a lagging or tie score at halftime into a Gator win has become a trademark. The Gators also lead the conference in freethrows.

"I'm telling my players, you gotta beat SF State if you want to go to the conference championships," said Stanislaus head coach Claude Terry. Stanislaus will host the Gators Friday.

"Everyone says SFSU and Chico are the teams to beat for the championship, and I think that's true," Terry said. "SF State has been very successful against us in the past, but I'm a new coach and I want to start a new tradition."

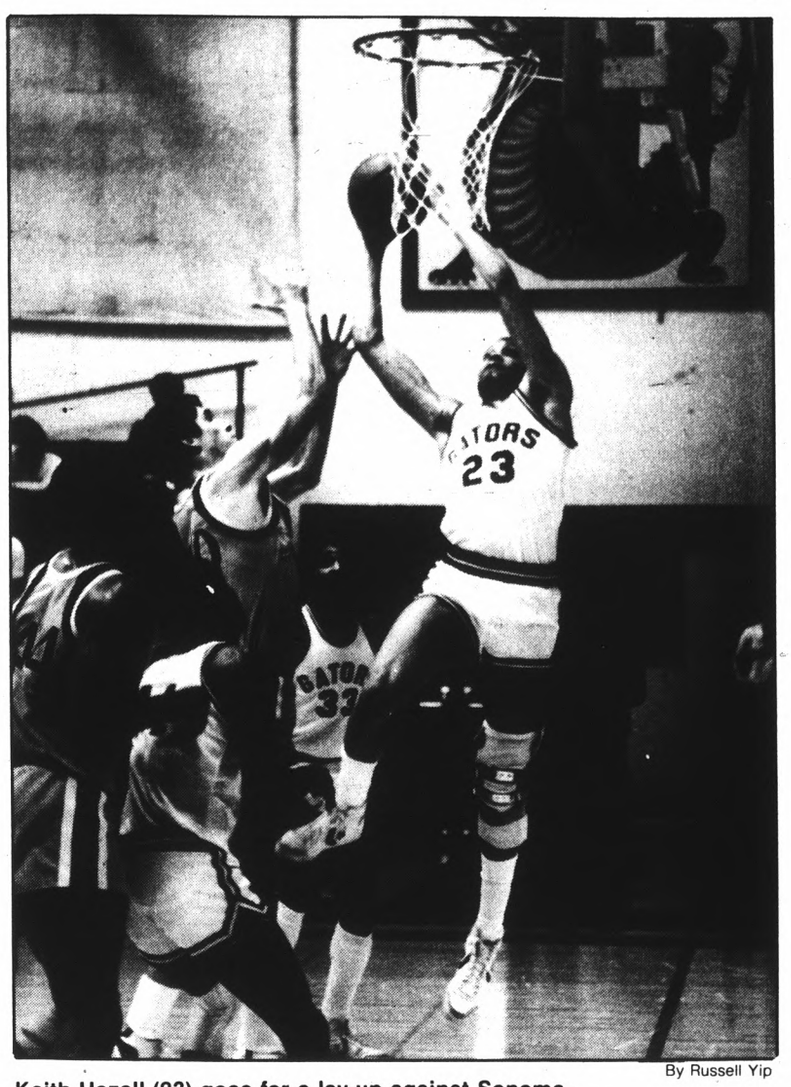
Of the eight games between the Gators and Warriors, the Gators have come out ahead six times. That is what Terry is worried about.

Wilson sees the key to the game as not letting the Warriors rack up their usual 80 points. "We've been keeping teams in the 60s. We're going to try to maintain that."

If the Gators have one thing on their side, it's style. With Wilson taking over as head coach for Lyle Damon this year, the team has new uniforms and a new look.

At Friday's match-up against Sonoma, the Cossacks had already taken the court for warm-up, shooting random shots to the pulsating music from the loud speakers. Twelve long-legged Gators in gleaming white uniforms loped onto the court. With almost perfectly synchronized movements, the players began the warm-up. Every movement was in time with the music, the ball handled with casual rhythm. They moved together as a unit.

"It doesn't really affect the game," laughed Hazell. "It's mostly for the crowd, it gets them pumped up and they like it. Sometimes that does help the game, I guess."



By Russell Yip

Keith Hazell (23) goes for a lay-up against Sonoma.



By Toru Kawana

Gator Anna Harvey, left, defends the lane against Sonoma State's Judy Anderson (12) and Dina Palmisano (12) in SF State's 89-76 victory Friday.

Sidelines

Baseball: The baseball team will open its 1984 season at Sacramento State tomorrow at 2 p.m. Saturday; both teams meet again here at noon for a doubleheader.

Men's Basketball: The men's basketball team is 4-1 in conference play and 10-7 overall. During the semester break, the team had nonconference victories against Cal State Los Angeles, 67-61; College of Notre Dame, 69-44; Southern Oregon State, 67-47; Azusa Pacific, 66-49 and Occidental College, 61-52. In conference play the team defeated Humboldt State, 60-52; Hayward State, 73-55; Sonoma State, 79-62; and UC Davis, 63-60. The Gators lost to Cal State Northridge, 53-74; University of Santa Clara, 66-70 and in league play, to Chico State, 62-63 in overtime. The Gators play at home tomorrow against Stanislaus State and at Sacramento State on Saturday.

Women's Basketball: The Women's basketball team is 3-2 in conference play, 9-11 overall. During the semester break, the team had nonconference victories against Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, 64-58; San Jose State, 86-81 and Hawaii Pacific, 71-63. In conference play, the team beat Humboldt State, 86-46; Hayward State, 65-48 and Sonoma State, 89-76. The Gators lost to UC Berkeley, 63-83; University of San Francisco, 61-67; Cal Poly Pomona, 54-84; University of Hawaii, 70-76; Eastern Washington, 56-80 and, in conference play, to Chico State, 59-60; and Davis, 54-55. The team will play Stanislaus tomorrow at home and will be at Sacramento on Saturday.

Gymnastics: The gymnastics team, headed by a new coach, Dan Hoff, faces a tough season with no returning members from the 1982-83 conference championship squad. The Gator gymnasts are currently 0-4. Saturday, SF State will host Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, University of British Columbia and Chico State.

The competition will take place in Gym 122. The Gators will host Hayward on Wednesday.

Softball: The women's softball team will continue tryouts today and tomorrow at 3 p.m. on the Florence Hale Stephensen Field. The season begins Feb. 22.

Men's Swimming: The men's swimming team record is 3-3. The Gators lost a close meet Thursday to Sacramento, 42-53. Charles Brabec won the 200-yard freestyle for the Gator team. Dan Heaney captured the 200-yard individual medley and the 500-yard freestyle. Doug Roth won the 100-yard breaststroke. Jeff Stegner set a school record for the 1,000-yard freestyle with a time of 10:19:64. The team competes at UC Davis Saturday and at Hayward on Tuesday.

Women's swimming: The women's swimming team has a 5-1 record. The Gators triumphed over Sacramento Thursday, 67-26. Amy Hamel won the 200-yard freestyle and the 100-yard backstroke. Mary-Eileen O'Sullivan captured the 1,000-yard freestyle, the 100-yard butterfly and the 100-yard freestyle. Bebe Bryans-Mees took the 200-yard individual medley and Leslie Hiram won the 100-yard breaststroke. The medley team of Hamel, Hiram, Klein and Mees triumphed in the 200-yard medley.

The women's team will meet at UC Davis on Saturday. The Gators will travel to Hayward on Tuesday.

Wrestling: Over the semester break, the Gator wrestling team pinned down victories against Sacramento State, Fullerton State, Portland State, Stanford and UC Davis. The team, now hurt by injuries, lost to Fresno State, Humboldt State, University of Oregon, Oregon State and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.

The Gators will host an all day All California Tournament Saturday.

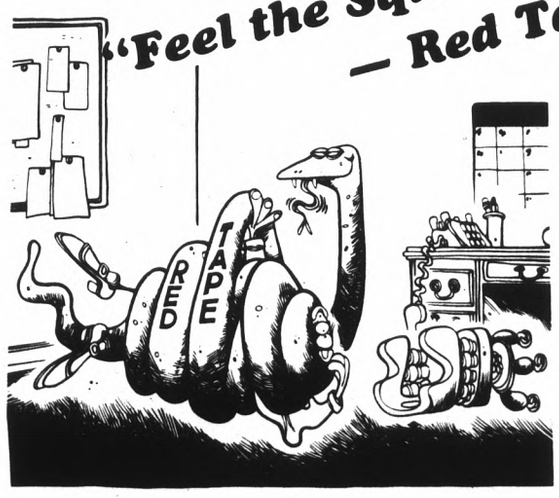
At the Doc Peterson Open in Chico, heavyweight Morris Johnson placed first. Alan Johnson placed second in the 158 pound class and Andrew Steffen placed fourth in the 167-pound class. Johnson placed fourth at the Midland Championship, held Dec. 29 and 30 at Northwestern University.

Rec hours

Recreation hours have been set for pring 1984. Effective Jan. 30, the pool ours will be Monday through Thurs- ay, noon-1, Friday noon-2. The weight oom will be open Monday through hursday, noon-1, Friday, noon-3. The mall gym, 122, will be open Monday nd Wednesday, noon-1 for basketball nly, Tuesday and Thursday, noon-1 for olleyball only and Friday, noon-1 for adminton only.

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Fri. Feb. 10	12:00 noon	SU B-116
Tue. Feb. 14	2:00 pm	SU B-114
Wed. Feb. 15	3:00 pm	SU B-116
Tue. Feb. 21	11:00 am	SU B-116
Thur. Feb. 23	1:00 pm	SU B-116
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JAN.



26 1ST DAY of CLASSES



27 Buybacks

Sell Last Semester's Books Back

28 Store Open



Best Day To Do Rush Shopping

30 Clothing Clearance Sale

31 George Orwell's 1984 On Sale

FEB.

1 Parker Pens 2 for 1 Sale

2 Ground Hog Day



3

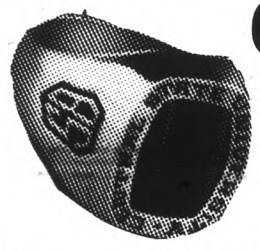


Last Day To Pay Fees

4



6



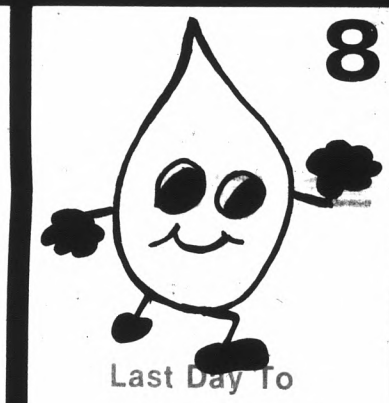
Class Rings On Sale All Week

7



Good Day To Buy Your 1984 Calendar

8



Last Day To Add A Class

9



Last Day To Request Refunds

10



Time To Drop Hints To Your Valentine

11 Valentine's Day Weekend



13 Day Before Valentine's Day



14 Kt. Gold Jewelry 50% Off

14 Be My Valentine



15



Check Out Hi-Fi Sportswatch

16



17



18



20



Washington's Birthday

21 President's Day Sale Begins



22



23



Last Day To Refund Books

Last Day To Drop Courses

24

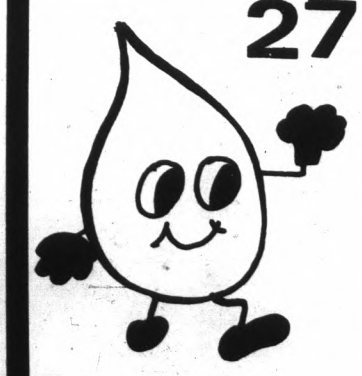


Last Day To Apply For 1984 Graduation

25



27



28



29 Happy Birthday

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